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PAKISTAN'S SECRET DELEGATION TO NIZAM

Attempt To Probe Indo-Hyderabad Talks

UNION'S PROTEST DURING DELHI NEGOTIATIONS

Revelations In State's White Paper Released In Karachi

(Form Our Special Correspondent)
Hyderabad July 23

The documents relating to the exchange of letters between the Government of India and the Nizam's Government have been published in Pakistan first and then in Hyderabad. They are not yet available in India but the following extracts relating to the final stage preceding the breakdown have been taken from the first copy to reach India. They reveal the gap between the two attitudes which still remains unbridged.

Alternative Draft Heads

ALTERNATIVE DRAFT HEADS OF AGREEMENT APPROVED BY THE HYDERABAD COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON JUNE 6, 1948:-

1. The Nizam's Government agree that they will, on the request of the Government of India, enact legislation, similar to the legislation of the Dominion of India in matters of Defence, External Affairs and Communications as enumerated in the attached schedule, provided that the term 'Government' in such legislation will mean the Nizam's Government and the administrative, judicial and executive authority under such legislation shall be exercised by the Nizam's Government.

2. The Nizam's Government undertake not to withhold or unduly delay the enactment of the legislation referred to in paragraph 1.

3. The Government of India expressly undertake:

(a) To respect the full sovereignty of the Nizam over his territory;

(b) to respect the territorial integrity of Hyderabad; and

(c) not to pass any discriminatory legislation or administrative order against the interests of the State.

Both the Governments agree to do all they can to prevent and discourage subversive movements as also propaganda in their territory against each other.

DEFENCE

4. The Nizam's Government agree to fix the strength of the Hyderabad Army at a figure not exceeding the overall strength of 20,000 fighting troops and the Government of India undertake to provide arms, ammunition and equipment at fair cost to the Hyderabad Army, which will be organised according to the standards obtaining in the Indian Army. The standard of armaments, equipment and ammunition will be of the standard for the time being applicable to the troops of the Indian Army. The Nizam's Government will afford facilities for periodical visits by Indian Army Officers to their troops and furnish information and returns to the Government of India from time to time and the Government of India will afford facilities to officers of the Hyderabad Army to make periodical visits to the Indian Army Units to study the standards of efficiency. The Government of India will also provide at fair cost arms, equipment and ammunition for the Police force and the Civic Guards of the State.

(a) The number of troops of the Hyderabad Army which can be placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the event of external aggression will not exceed an overall figure of 5,000. The Hyderabad Forces shall not be used on the active front in the event of war against Pakistan.

(b) If the Government of India do not supply the requirements of Hyderabad within a reasonable time Hyderabad will be entitled to make such arrangements as it deems fit to procure arms, ammunition and equipment and in such an event the Government of India undertake to provide all transit facilities for the same through their territory.

5. The Nizam's Government agree to disband progressively their irregular forces in order finally to limit them to 8,000 but this will not apply to the ceremonial and household guards of the Sarf-e-Khas, Jagirs and Samasthans.

6. It is agreed that the Government of India will not station their armed forces inside Hyderabad State; but during a state of war the Government of India may, with the consent of Nizam, which will not be unreasonably withheld, station troops in Hyderabad territory, at such places only as may be approved by the Nizam's Govern-

(Continued on Page 4.)

India Accuses Pakistan

Failure To Apprehend Cotton On Return From Hyderabad

KARACHI, July 23 (A.P.I.): It is understood that the Government of India have sent a strongly worded "protest" to the Government of Pakistan for not preventing Mr. Sydney Cotton from flying direct from Karachi to Hyderabad (Deccan) on Monday last.

The protest, it is learned, followed the reply of Pakistan's Ministry of Communications to the Indian High Commissioner's Note asking the Pakistan Government to institute an inquiry into the direct flight by Mr. Cotton's Lancaster.

The reply of the Pakistan Ministry of Communications, it is believed, stated that the Government of Pakistan had taken a serious view of Mr. Cotton's not adhering to the Indian Aircraft Rules to which his attention had been specifically drawn before he flew to Hyderabad by Pakistan's Director-General of Civil Aviation.

India's protest, it is understood, is based on two points:

(1) For permitting the Lancaster to leave Karachi Airport although it was clear that Mr. Cotton had planned to fly direct to Hyderabad giving him a clearance certificate at the Karachi Airport as well as adequate petrol supply for his machine; and

(2) For not apprehending Mr. Cotton on his return to Karachi although the Government of Pakistan was convinced that he had violated International Air Regulations.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

The India Government, it is further learned, in its protest maintained that the Chicago Convention recognised the complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space of every State of that State's Government, and that an aircraft on non-scheduled flight could not fly non-stop over a State's territory if the State concerned desired it to land in its territory.

The India Government has further pointed out that the Chicago Convention permitted every State to make its own regulations and the Government of India, by a notification in January last, had ordered that foreign aircraft on a non-scheduled flight must land for a customs clearance certificate at certain designated airports in Indian territory.

It is also stated that though Hakimpet Airfield in Hyderabad Stae is an Indian Airport. It is not one of the designated airports.

HE WANTED TO BLAST UNITED NATIONS INTO ACTION!

NEW YORK, July 23, (UPI): The Police is searching for Stephen Supina ,Pilot who "bombed" the United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success yesterday.

Supina, former B. 17 Gunner, flew 115 miles from Williamantic (Connecticut) and dropped an explosive hundred yards from the main building at Lake Success. Then he flew to the La Guardia Airfield where he made unauthorised landing, and afterwards disappeared.

In Williamantic, Supina's brother Thomas said that Stepehn had been depressed in the recent weeks concerning the Berlin crisis, lethargy of the United Nations and the Need for something to jolt it into action.

"He has been through the War," said his brother, "and has seen many of his buddies die. He shot down two planes in Europe and once he flew a Bomber back from Germany after the rest of the crew had baled out. He did not want to go through another War, and kept saying that some body ought to blast the United Nations into action."

Thomas was of the opinion that Stephen probably used a signal flare "to wake up the United Nations."

IN THE WAKE OF RAIDERS

An advance Party of the United Nations Kashmir Commission will leave shortly for Kashmir to make a preliminary survey of the situation there.

NO 'CEASE-FIRE' FORMULA RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, July 23 (U.P.I.): There is no truth in the report published this morning that the Government of India received a "Cease Fire" formula from the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, it is officially stated.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told the United Press of India that the Government of India have not received so far any "Cease Fire" formula from the Commision to bring about suspension of hostilities. As no communication in this respect has been received from the Commission, no reply from the Government is, therefore, called for.

It is, however, stated that in course of discussions at one stage between the Commission and the representatives of the Government of India, certain suggestions to end the hostilities were made. The views of the Government of India on the question of "Cease Fire" were conveyed to the members of the Commission by the Government of India's representatives. The Prime Minister's message in reply to the Commission's resolution was clear in so far as it is said that consistently with its rights under international law and the U. N. Charter, the Indian Government will continue to give effect to the Commission's request.

These facts were also corroborated by a spokesman of the U. N. Commission Secretariat.

KASHMIR "EXHIBITS"

NEW DELHI, July 23 (U.P.I.): A sub-commision of the U. N. Commission for India and Pakistan, headed by Dr. Alfredo Lozano (Columbia) will visit the Army Headquarters at 10 A.M. tomorrow to witness the "Government of India's Kashmir Exhibits" displaying arms and ammunitions captured from raiders in Kashmir.

Captured arms and ammunition bearing Pakistan markings, clothings bearing Pakistan regimental marks and documents implicating Pakistan as having directly participated in the fights in Kashmir were brought by the Government of India from Kashmir to produce as evidence against Pakistan before the U.N. Commission.

It is learnt that Dr. Lozano will submit a report and also a list of the exhibits at a meeting of the Commission next week.

NEW DELHI, July 23 (U.P.I.): "The Taj Mahal", one of the most wonderful peciments of Indian architecture, will be visited by the members of the U. N. Commission for India and Pakistan tomorrow.

The party will leave by car tomorrow afternoon and return to Delhi on Sunday afternoon.

NEW DELHI, July 23 (U.P.I.): The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan held a brief session this morning when Mr. Mohammed Ali Khan Secretary-General of the Pakistan Government gave a brief statement before the Commission explaining Pakistan's point of view regarding the Kashmir dispute. Mr. Ayub, Pakistan's Liaison Officer also attended the meeting.

It is learnt that Mr. Mohammed Ali Khan , besides explaining the Pakistan Government's stand regarding Kashmir tried to meet the charges levelled by India against Pakistan. The Pakistan Government's representative was in possession in Karachi of the charges levelled by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai at the meeting of the Commission on July 16 and before coming to Delhi he came prepared with the Pakistan Government's reply.

It is likely that the Pakistan Government Representatives will be invited to attend another session of the Commission at a later date.

A Press communique issued by the United Nations Commission says "The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan met on Friday morning and Chairman Egbert Graeffe welcomed the representatives of Pakistan, Secretary-General Mohammed Ali Khan and Mr. Ayub. Mohammed Ali Khan gave a brief statement before the Commission and the meeting adjourned until 10 A.M. on Monday."

U. N. COMMISSION FOR KARACHI

NEW DELHI, July 23 (A. P. I.): The United Nations Kashmir Commission is expected to leave for Karachi on Friday July 30.

FAMINE FEARS DISAPPEAR

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Reports from Maha Gujarat show good signs of rain all over. Now there seems to be no fea. of famine in Mehsana Taluka, Kaira District and Panchmahal where it has been raining for the two days. Farmers have begun sowing.

One old farmer told me that this sort of slow but continuous rain is worth gold. It is fully digested and proves very valuable to crop in Kathiawar.

There are reports of rain today in the Dandhuka and Bhal areas, the chief producing centre of wheat in Bombay Presidency.

State Of Famine In Saurashtra Denied

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Declaration of state of famine in Saurashtra, as reported in some local papers, has been officially denied by Sriyut. Dhebarbhai, who states: "I still expect rain. Last year the monsoon had set in on 18th August. There is no state of famine, and people should not be afraid of it."

He also denied a report about the alleged differences in Saurashtra Cabinet.

PILOT WHO BOMBED U. N. HEADQUARTERS SURRENDERS

NEW YORK, July 23, (U.PA.): Police disclosed today that Stephen J. Supina, pilot of the plane that "bombed" the United Nations headquarters had surrendered in Newheaven Connecticut.

Red China Govt.

NORTH SHANSI, July 23 (UPI)—A Democratic Coalition Government will shortly be eleced by over 45 million people in the North China Communist-occupied area, the largest single unit of the communist dominated areas of China, says a New China news agency message here.

The delegates will be elected by industrial, commercial and professional, associations, trade unions and other popular organisations.

A number of delegates representing similar organisations in those areas still under the Chinese Government, will also be co-opted.

Hyderabad Terror Raj Exposed: Minister's Indictment

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 23 (API): Mr. J. V. Joshi, Minister for Commerce in the Hyderabad Government has resigned.

Interviewed on his resignation, which he tendered at 7-30 this evening, Mr. Joshi said: "I hope this sacrifice which I am making will arouse my Government to the need of entering into more harmonious relations with India, and the step that I have taken will be in the large interests of both Hyderabad and India as well of the Hindu and Muslim communities".

CAUSE OF RESIGNATION

In his letter of resignation addressed to the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Mr. Joshi detailing the circumstances which compelled him to take the tep said:

"During my recent tour of Jalna, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nanded districts, numberless incidents of woe caused by the bad element in the Razakar organisation were dinned into my ears repeatedly by victims as well as respectable persons whose integrity I can safely vouchsafe.

"I am, therefore, pained to recount below some of the glaring atrocities for your information. I am also convinced from the statements made to me and my personal scrutiny, that the police and the military, who are paid from public revenues to maintain law and order and protect the life and property of the people of the State, pay little heed to curb the ever-growing atrocities on life, property and honour on the peace-loving Hindus in these places. Nor do the latter get even the least assistance from the local authorities to stop the menace.

"On the other hand, the Hindus, notwithstanding their possession of licenses for firearms, are deprived of their weapons by the police even without acknowledgement.

POLICE JOIN RAZAKARS

"Instances are also not lacking, in which the police joined the Razakars in their depredations of loot, arson, murder, rape and molestation of womenfolk. As a result, most of the people have in their despair sought shelter outside the State".

Continuing, Mr. Joshi said: "I joined the Government in the hope that I would be able to do some service to bring about communal harmony and progress in the State.

On account of my great respect for Kasim Razvi, I continued to believe you and him that the complaints against the Razakars were all false, but I have seen things for myself"

Reign Of Terror

"A complete reign of terror prevails in Parbhani and Nanded districts.

"I have seen at Loha a scene of devastation which brought tears to my eyes. Brahmins were killed and their eyes were taken out. Women were raped. Houses were burned down in large number. My heart bleeds in anguish".

In the appendix attached to the letter, Mr. Joshi gives more than fifty incidents by Razakars in the four districts stated above.

Mr. Joshi says: "About the incident at Loha in Nanded district, I have to say as follows: "There was a dastardly attack on the village for three days continuously, and still it was not prevented by the local authorities, who are responsible for Law and Order.

"Chiman Rao was tied to a wooden pillar and tortured, his eyes were pierced and he was later shot dead.

"Pandit Rao was also killed. The whole village was burnt and looted.

"Vaman Bhadamkar received a spear injury and his house was looted".

Narayan Mandiwala's wife was raped by seven persons in the presence of her relatives".

In conclusion, Mr. Joshi says: "I could never imagine that under your Government this would be the condition of village after village. People

(Continued on Page 7)

Soviet Terms To Lift Berlin Blockade

FREE PERMIT FOR RUSSIANS TO TRAVEL IN U. S. ZONE

Truman's Surprise Conference With Lucius Clay

Washington, July 23, (UPA): Several Congressmen today saw signs of Russian conciliatoriness in Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky's statement to the effect that the Berlin blockade would be lifted if the Russians were allowed to travel freely in the United States zone of Germany.

Their opinion was shared by at least one high Army official who said Sokolovsky's offer showed a leaning toward a more conciliatory Russian attitude in the Berlin question. Many members of Congress interpreted Sokolovsky's statement as an indication Russia was "backing down" from its position on Berlin.

CLAY OPTIMISTIC

WASHINGTON, July 23 (Reuter): General Lucius D Clay, United States Military Governor in Germany told Congress members today the Americans would stay in Berlin and he did not expect anything to happen that would involve the country in war.

General Clay appeared separately before House and Senate groups and paid a farewell call on President Truman at the White House.

General Clay talked privately with a group of Senators, headed by Republican Senator Kenneth whereby, acting majority leader, who told reporters: "General Clay told us the situation is not any worse than it has been. He said they will continue to work it out. He said nothing has happened yet to involve us in war and we can expect that nothing will."

General Clay earlier told a House group, including some members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that American forces in Germany could and would carry out the United State's Government's intention to remain in Berlin despite the crisis over the Soviet blockade.

The 'critical" European situation was discussed in New York at another surprise conference—this time between Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, and General Dwight Eisenhower.

General Clay, who had talks with the President and Secretary of State Mr. George Marshall yesterday, was due to start back for Berlin tonight.

The White House gave no explanation of the latest conference but it was presumed that the President had some last minute instructions for the General.

SOVIET'S CONDITIONAL OFFER

Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee met today its chairman, Mr. Charles Eaton, said among the things it would talk over with General Clay was the report that Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, Soviet Military Governor in Germany had offered to lift the Berlin blockade if the Americans opened their zone freely to Russians. Mr. Eaton said he had read the report "with some interest."

In Berlin, Major-General George Hays, Deputy American Military Governor said he was "surprised" by the reported statement.

"The United States restrictions presumably referred to by Marshal Sokolovsky were imposed On May 5, 1948, after similar restrictions had been imposed upon American personnel travelling to and from the Soviet zone." he said.

"SOVIET BREACHES OF FLYING REGULATIONS"

Two more allegations of Soviet breaches of flying regulations in the British Berlin air corridor were made by the Royal Air Force today.

In the Berlin Hamburg corridor, an official announcement said, a twin-engined Soviet aircraft carried out bombing practice this morning near Kremen, Northwest of Berlin.

Soviet aircraft also carried out plane-to-plane firing exercises in the Perleberg area northwest of Berlin.

Neither the practice bombing nor the firing exercises had been reported to the Berlin air safety centre, although the Soviet representative had presented what purported to be a detailed programme of Soviet flights in the corridors for the day

SOVIET FOOD SUPPLIES FOR WESTERN SECTORS

The Russians announced today that Soviet food supplies were already on the way for the western sectors of Berlin and all Germans employed in food distribution would have to work longer hours to speed it to the customers. A Soviet spokesman quoted by the Official Soviet organ "Treg-

(Continued on Page 7.)

TWO HIGH-RANKING POLICE OFFICIALS SUSPENDED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two high-ranking officers and a Jamadar of the Bombay City Police have been suspended pending inquiries into various charges against them.

It is understood that the investigations into their cases were conducted by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. S. Bharucha personally under the direction and guidance of Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home Affairs, Government of Bombay.

The persons involved are Superintendent R. S. Hollinson of the Motor Transport Section, and a Jamadar of his department, and Superintendent A. V. Parab of the R.I.N Dockyard Police.

It is stated that Superintendent Hollinson was charged with general maladministration and also suspected of resorting to corrupt practices in respect of stores and other goods entrusted to his care. He has been placed under suspension since Saturday last and a close Departmental investigation into the allegations made against him are being conducted. The Jamadar is also alleged to have been implicated in the dealings of his official superior

Superintendent A. V. Parab, it is stated, has been charged with impressing into personal service R.I.N. property intended only for official use. He has been suspended since Monday and the allegations against him are being scrutinised it is stated.

This is the latest move in the campaign initiated by the Congress Government to clean up public life of every form of abuse and malpractice. It will be remembered that Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister has more than once reiterated the determination of Government to spare no one, however highly placed, if well-founded charges against his official conduct are brought to the notice of Government.

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The scales are likely to be revised subject to Government sanction.

Qualifications for (1)—An Arts Graduate or a Diplomate in Social Sciences or Education. At least three years' administrative experience in a responsible position ESSENTIAL. One with qualifications in Physical Education preferred.

For (2) M.B., B.S., with two years' Hospital experience or private practice.

Applications, in the prescribed form, copies of which can be had from the office of the undersigned, complete in all respects as regards age, qualifications, experience, etc., should reach the undersigned not later than Thursday, 5th August, 1948.

M. S. SABNIS
Chief Officer,
Children's Aid Society.
Bombay.

Central Office,
83, Lady Hardinge Road,
Mahim, Bombay,
Dt- 19th July, 1948.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 33.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, P.O. Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 21st August, 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. FOUR TEMPORARY POSTS OF SUB EDITORS (HINDI), PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. Women eligible. AGE:— Preferably below 30 years. PAY:— Rs. 250-10-350. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(a) Good general education and knowledge of English. (b) Literary ability in Hindi and capability of handling translation from English to Hindi. DESIRABLE:—Experience in editorial work.

2. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF PHYSICAL ASSISTANT, GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE, ALIPORE. Women eligible. AGE:—Preferably below 30 years, relaxable in special circumstances and for Government servants. PAY:— Rs. 150-10-300-E.B.-20-400. FOR PERSONS IN CONTINUOUS GOVERNMENT EMPLOY SINCE 15TH JULY, 1931: Rs. 150-15-300-20-500. Scales subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's Report. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—Degree or an equivalent diploma in Electrical Engineering or M.Sc. degree in Applied Physics of a recognised University. DESIRABLE—About two years' practical training in the testing of electrical stores.

3. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION (PLANNING) IN THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, DELHI. Women eligible. AGE:—Preferably below 35 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants only. PAY:—Rs. 250-25-750, subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's recommendations. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(a) At least Second Class Honours Degree or M.A. Degree. (b) Good degree or diploma in teaching and aptitude for statistical work. (c) Training in modern methods of teaching. DESIRABLE:—Experience of the preparation of Educational plans and familiarity with the working of different kinds of educational institutions.

4. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, DELHI. Women ineligible. AGE:—Preferably below 35 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants. PAY:—Rs. 250-25-750, subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's recommendations. QUALIFICATIONS:—(a) Good University degree. (b) Degree or diploma in Teaching. (c) At least five years' administrative experience of High and Higher Secondary School or of inspection.

5. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER, BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS SECTION, INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IZATNAGAR. Other things being equal, preference will be given to refugees over non-Government servants. Women eligible. AGE:—Preferably between 25 and 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. PAY:—Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-E.B.-30-800, higher initial pay according to age, qualifications and experience. Initial pay of a Government servant if appointed, will be fixed with regard to his substantive pay. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(a) Degree or diploma in Veterinary Science. (b) Training in the technique of the manufacture of biological products. DESIRABLE:—Experience of the manufacture of biological products on a large scale, including immunisation, bleeding, serum testing, management of a large number of animals, control of labour, maintenance of cost and commercial accounts, etc.

6. ONE PERMANENT POST OF OFFICER-IN-CHARGE BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS SECTION, INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IZATNAGAR. Scheduled Caste candidate preferred. Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 45 years, relaxable for permanent Government servants. PAY: Rs. 1,000-50-1,400 plus special pay of Rs. 150/- p.m. Initial pay of an officer already in permanent Government service according to Fundamental Rules. QUALIFICATIONS:—(a) Degree or Diploma in Veterinary Science. (b) Special training and experience in the preparation, testing, storage and distribution of Biological products, preferably 5 years, and in research connected therewith. (c) Experience in efficient animal management to run a commercial undertaking economically. (d) Administrative ability, personality and power of leadership.

7. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER, IN THE SCHEME FOR AN ENQUIRY INTO THE LIFE HISTORY AND BIONOMICS OF "HUNTER-ELLUS HOOKERI" HOW, THE PARASITE OF TICKS IN INDIA UNDER THE INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Other things being equal, preference will be given to a refugee over non-Government servants. Women eligible. AGE: Preferably between 25 and 35 years, relaxable for Government servants. PAY: Rs. 275-25-500-E. B.-30-650-E. B. 30-800 QUALIFICATIONS:—(a) M.Sc. in Zoology. (b) Experience of breeding arthropods and of laboratory work.

8. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER IN THE PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. Women eligible. PAY: Rs. 350-25-500-30-620. AGE:—Preferably between 25 and 35 (38 for Scheduled Castes) relaxable for candidates employed in the Press Information Bureau. QUALIFICATIONS: Good academic record and journalistic experience essential. Preference will be given to those who have worked for at least two consecutive years in an English and/or a Marathi Language newspaper or news-agency. Candidates should be able to write chaste Marathi. Proficiency in translation from English to Marathi and vice-versa essential. Candidates to submit cuttings from newspapers of their published articles, signed and unsigned with applications.

9. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF INFORMATION ASSISTANT IN THE PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. Women eligible. PAY: Rs. 300-20-400, subject to revision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. AGE:—Preferably between 21 and 35 (38 for Scheduled Castes), relaxable for candidates employed in the Press Information Bureau. QUALIFICATIONS: Good acaredic record essential. Journalistic experience and service for at least 12 consecutive months in an English and/or a Marathi newspaper office will be additional qualification. Ability to write Marathi well. Proficiency in translation from English to Marathi and vice versa essential. Candidates to submit published articles, signed or unsigned, with their applications.

10. THREE REFERENCE ASSISTANTS, PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING. In partial modification of item 2 of advertisement 29 relating to the above posts, it is hereby notified that the posts are temporary and are not to be filled on three years contract. Closing date for receipt of applications remains unaltered.

(747)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY—THE B.E.S. & T. COMMITTEE.

On and from MONDAY the 26th July, 1948 the following changes will take place in the BEST Bus Services.

(1) ROUTE A2. An additional service will run from Byculla Bridge to Ballard Estate via Mohamedali Road.

(2) ROUTE D1. The present service route "D1" will be extended from Ballard Estate to Cooperage, Band Stand via Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Flora Fountain and Churchgate Stn.

(3) ROUTE F. This service will be terminated at Flora Fountain and the same will run via Mahatma Gandhi Road (Metro) 1st Marine Street, Queens Road, Opera House, Lamington Road, Bombay Central, Bellasis Road, Nagpada, Clare Road (Byculla Bridge), Hains Road, D'Lisle Road, Gokhale Road, Shivaji Park, Shivaji Park, Shivaji Park Road No. 6, Ranade Road Extension, Cadel Road, Mahim, (South bound Lady Jamsetji Road, Sitladevi Temple Road to Cadel Road).

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDER for the supply of Cotton Tape will be received by the Chief Storekeeper upto noon on Saturday, the 31st July, 1948.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post.

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THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 162, 672 on the life of Vithaldas Kanji, duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

T. W. BROUGH
Manager for India & Ceylon
Date: 19/7/48.
Fazalbhoy Building,
Fort, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, EASTERN PAKISTAN.

No. 18.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill a temporary post of Special Officer, Marine, in the Directorate of Movement under the Department of Civil Supplies. The appointment is temporary and terminable at one month's notice without assigning any reason, but is expected to last for one year. Pay: Rs. 500 plus usual dearness allowances under the rules. Qualifications: (i) Commissioned Service in the Royal Pakistan Navy or the Royal Indian Navy or its equivalent in the Merchant Navy or (ii) experience in handling and maintainance of Marine Engines both steam and internal combustion and of river craft, or (iii) experience in a responsible capacity of the working of a well-known Dockyard. The candidates should preferably be domiciled in a province of Pakistan. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Eastern Pakistan, New Secretariat Buildings, Ramna, Dacca, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH ONE ANNA PAKISTAN POSTAL STAMP affixed. Application forms will not be supplied on receipt of only of stamps. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form, a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form, that the words of the sample are not reproduced in handwriting and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own handwriting. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 under the head 'XXXVI-Miscellaneous' is the 20th September, 1948.

767

MARATHI TYPIST

APPLICATIONS are invited from Nationals of Indian Dominion (including States which have acceded to India) by birth or by domicile for two temporary posts of Marathi Typist in the Press Information Bureau, Government of India at Bombay. Citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or any other territory adjacent to India also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of India will be necesary in their case before appointment.

Pay Rs. 60-2-80-3-95-E.B.-3-125 subject to revision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commissions.

Qualification essential Matriculation or equivalent examination, able to type in Marathi with speed and accuracy. Desirable Journalistic experience and good handwriting.

Applications in Marathi (together with English Translation) in candidate's own handwriting should be sent so as to reach the Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, "N" Block Hutments, Raisina Road, New Delhi-3, by August 10, 1948.

Candidates will not be paid any travelling expenses if called for test or interview.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

Steel Allotment from Steel Processing Quota for Period 1/1949

BOMBAY PROVINCE

ATTENTION is invited to the Public Notice regarding allotment of Steel to Steel Processing Industries which appeared in the Local Papers during the Current Week giving the last date for receiving applications through the Provincial Government for Period 1/1949 as Twentieth August 1948.

Processing Factories desiring release of steel or tinplates from the Steel Processing Industries Quota and situated in Bombay Province should submit their applications to this office for onward transmission to the appropriate Development Officer, on or before 2nd August 1948.

No application received after the 2nd August 1948 will be considered.

N. D. DAFTARY.
Provincial Iron and
Steel Rationing.
Officer, Bombay

Military Hutments,
Esplanade Maidan,
Bombay, 21st July 1948.

(745)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V. T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 15 hrs. on 29-7-1948 for the Handling Carting and Transport work at the Railway Godown at Masjid, Wadi Bandar and Byculla to various Grainshops on Bombay Section and other places. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office.

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G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay V. T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 29-7-48 for the supply of Pure Grcundnut oil at the Railway's grainshops at Kalyan, Thakurli, Dombivli, Thana, Karjat, Neral, Kasara, Vasind and Bassein Road and for supply of Agmark Ghee at Shed No. 3, Wadi Bandar. The tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office.

(740)

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gokhale Road, (South), Bombay on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1948 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1948.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the charities.
4. To elect directors in place of those retiring.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd August to 21st August, 1948, (Both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 2-7-48.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 8th September, 1948 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 3rd August, 1948.

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ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that soon after the conclusion of the business of the twenty ninth Annual General Meeting of the above Company an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered office at Gokhale Road South, Bombay 14, on Saturday the 21st day of August, 1948 for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as a special resolution, viz.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION. That the existing Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association be deleted and the following article be substituted in its place.

40. A fee not exceeding annas four per share may be charged in respect of the transfer or transmission to the same party of any number of shares of any class or denomination subject to such maximum not exceeding Rs. 20/- on any one transfer or transmission as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors. Such maximum may be a single fee payable on any one transfer or on transmission of any number of shares of one class or denomination or may be on a graduated scale varying with the number of shares of any one class comprised in one transfer or transmission or may be fixed in any other manner as the Directors in their discretion determine.

By order of the Board
JUGATRAM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents

Bombay, dated 2nd day of July 1948.

N.B.— Inspection of the Articles of Association of the Company can be had at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during office hours.

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UNITED STATE OF SAURASHTRA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the office of the Accountant General, United State of Saurashtra:—

1. CLERKS in the Upper Division in the grade of Rs. 65-3-104-EB-5-124. Plus Dearness & House Rent Allowances as sanctioned by United State of Saurashtra.—
   (i) B. Coms. (Pass Class) will start on Rs. 80/- per month, in the above grade.
   (ii) B. Coms. (1st & 2nd Class) will start on Rs. 86/- per month in the above grade.
2. CLERKS in the Lower Division in the grade of Rs. 40-3-70-EB-5-100. Plus Dearness & House Rent Allowances as sanctioned by United State of Saurashtra.—

Matriculates will start on Rs. 46/- per month in the above grade.

Minimum Qualification for Upper Division Clerks:—

A Degree in Arts, Science or Mathematics, preferably an honours degree.

Minimum qualification for Lower Division Clerks:—

Passing the Matriculation Examination with more than 45 per cent marks.

Applications should reach this office not later than the 1st August, 1948.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
Saurashtra.

Rajkot, D/21st July, 1948.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition, received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation, to express the Corporation's grave concern at the statements made by the Ministers of the Government of Bombay about the contemplated withdrawal of controls on food-grains at the end of the financial year, a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1948, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of
His Worship the Mayor,
C. F. D'SOUZA.
Ag. Municipal Secretary

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1948.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY will put to Public Auction the lease for the period, ending the 30th September, 2021 of land, situated at Sewri Cross Road, bearing C.S. No. 5.B 147 of Parel-Sewri Division, measuring about 720 sq. yds. on the 5th August 1948 at 12-00 noon (S.T.) in his office office in the Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

2. Prospective lessees desiring to bid at the Auction will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 2,000/- in cash or in Government Securities before 1-00 a.m. (S.T.) on the 4th August, 1948. The deposit will be forfeited if a successful bidder withdraws his offer or fails to pay the deposit money of five years ground rent within a week of his being declared the highest bidder.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. The terms and conditions of the lease and the plan can be obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay on payment of Rs 2/-.

Y. R. PARPIA,I.C.S.
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, dt. the 23 July, 1948.

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NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from BONA FIDE residents of the Bombay Province and from non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan, for one Government Scholarship of the vaue of Rs. 75/- p. m. for practical training in Electrical Engineering and will be tenable in the workshop of either the G.I.P. Rly., the B.E.S. & T. Co. Ltd., or the Tata Sons Ltd., Applications will be received from candidates who are holders of the degree of B.E. (Mech.) or B.E. (Elect.) or B.E. (Mech. & (Elec.) of the Bombay University or the diploma of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, or of the degrees or diplomas from other colleges or institutions which provide courses equivalent to or higher than those at the institutions mentioned above.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had practical experience in work and who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of the scholarship. Candidates without workshop experience should not be more than 23 years of age; those with not less than two years' approved industrial or electrical experience should not be more than 26 years of age.

Further particulars e.g. payment of premiums to the G.I.P. Rly. or the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., etc. and the prescribed form of application can be obtained from the office of the Joint Director of Technical Education, C/o Elphinstone Technical High School, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. Applications for scholarship must reach the Joint Director of Technical Education, Bombay Province, Bombay, by 9th August, 1948. Those who have applied previously need not apply again. 765

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the work of "Construction of a Blood Bank at the K.E.M. Hospital, Parel", returnable on Wednesday the 4th August 1948, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

Tender forms containing directions to tenderers can be had at Rs. 5/- per copy from the office of the —Special Engineer, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
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NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from Medical Graduates for the post of One Resident House Surgeon and One Assistant Anaesthetist. Apply with particulars to the Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay. 763

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

I.C. No. 72 of 1948

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

And

In the matter of HIND FINANCIERS and TRADERS LIMITED .... Reduced

The HIND FINANCIERS AND TRADERS LIMITED and Reduced .... Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a resolution dated the 19th day of March 1948 reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 5,00,000/- divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each to Rs. 1,50,000/- divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 30/- each, was on the 9th day of July, 1948, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Bhagwati and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 20th day of May, 1948.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1948.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioners' Attorney.

(For Further Notices See Page 8.)

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

I.C. No. 34 of 1948.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the JAI HIND PUBLISHERS LIMITED and reduced, a Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

The JAI HIND PUBLISHERS LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Pherozeshaw Mehta Road within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 25th day of June, 1948, confirming the reduction of capital of the above named Company by paying off Rs. 47-8-0 per share in respect of the ordinary shares of Rupees fifty each, fully paid up of the Company and also by paying off Rs. 47-8-0 per share in respect of the five per cent tax free Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. fifty each fully paid up also of the Company upon the footing that the amount returned or any part thereof, in each of the above cases, may be called up again as and when required in accordance with the regulations of the Company and the minutes approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above mentioned act was registered by the Registrar of the Companies on the 22nd day of July 1948.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1948.

DHRU & CO.,
Attorneys for the Jai Hind Publishers Limited and reduced.

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IN THE COURT OF FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE, LARKANA,
SIND PAKISTAN.

First Class Suit No. 39 of 1947.

Mrs. Antonia Estrelina Fernandes e D' Souza Administratrix of the estate of Pedro Chrisologo Expectacao D'Souza alias P.C.E. D'Souza deceased, Christian, adult, residing in Goa by her duly constituted attorney Mr. Gerald Raymond, Christian, adult, advocate, residing in Karachi. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) Mrs. Etelvina Orlina Vozaleta Rodrigues e Luis. Administrator of the estate of Antonio Agostinho Caridade Rodrigues alias A. C. Rodrigues, deceased. Christian, adult, occupation household residing at Hira building, second floor, Room No. 8, Carnac Road, Bombay. (2) Seth Anandram Assardas, Hindu, adult, merchant and zamindar, residing at Badeh District Larkana...Defendants.

Suit for partition and separate possession of land and for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 13,500/- as mesne profits.

To,

The defendant No. 1 Mrs. Etelvina Orlina Vozaleta Rodrigues at Bombay.

WHEREAS the plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you which is fixed for hearing on 26th August 1948. You are therefore requested to appear in person or through an advocate on 26th August 1948 at 7-30 A.M. failing which the suit shall proceed exparte against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 19th day of July, 1948.

RASUL-BUX,
Chief Ministerial Officer,
First Class Court,
Larkana, Sind Pakistan.

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NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. MEHRAN EDULJI BILIMORIA has contracted to sell the under-mentioned plot of land to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest in or against the said plot by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintainance, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fazalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest and the same if any, will be considered, waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

All that vacant plot of land, admeasuring about 1585 Sq. Yds. being Plot No. 3 of C.T.S. Nos. 710-B and 710-C, situate at Shankerseth Road in Bhavani Peth of Poona City in the registration Sub-District of Haveli of District Poona and bounded, on the East by a 30 feet private road, West by Plot No. 2 North by Plot No. 6 and South by the said Shankerseth Road.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1948.

PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchasers

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AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 40 Motor Vehicles of wellknown Makers such as Ford, Chevrolet, Dodge, Austin, Fordson etc. 1939, 42, 43, 44 and 45 Models, staff & jeep cars, Motor cycles, Motor parts, Ferrous and non ferrous scrap. including Galv. iron scrap, light melting scrap, medium melting scrap, M. S. cutplates, Machine parts, Alum. scrap, Backalite scrap, steel wire ropes, Coir and Manilla ropes, One Lister Generating set with engine, Motor and cycle tyres, and Misc. Stores etc. on Tuesday the 27th and Wednesday the 28th Inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) each day respectively at Salvage Sub Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay.

Terms: 25 p. c. cash deposit, balance on or before 4-8-48. Delivery on or before 24-8-48:

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT ANANDJI LANE, GHATKOPAR (G.I.P.):

M/s. GANDHI & CO., will under insructions from M/s. Pathare & Liladhar Attorneys for Bai Vrajkuvarbai Dwarkadas. Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Bai Motivahu, the widow of Chatrubhuj Parmanand and Jamnadas Hansraj Alias Jamnadas Chatrubhuj the Mortgagors, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Transferee under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage of 21-8-39 made between the Mortgagee of the first Part and Mortgagor of the second part and the Transferee of the third part, sell by Public Auction on Sunday 1-8-48 at 10 A.M. (S.T.) undermentioned immovable property on premises at Ghatkopar.

All that piece of land at Ghatkopar (the village of Kirol) with the tenements admeasuring 1560 Sq. yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77 Pot No. 1 and—That is to say on the East by the property of Peraj Khatau on the West by vacant land on the North by public passage on the South by the Property of Shamji Champsey and Municipal House No. 91 of Ward D.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Pathare & Liladhar, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage at their Office, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. Property of M. Phillips, Esqr., and others at Chowpatty Sea Face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and Office Furniture, mirror door steel almirah, safe, rem. stand corona port type writer, Singer Macnine, Eng. Large Ice Box, Elec a. c. celling and table fan, large Musical Box, Dining Roll Top Writing and Dressing Table, Show Case, Chesterfield, Almirah, Bed, H. M.V. port Gramophone, etc., (S. Tax) T. 40213, EASTERN AUCTION CO.

RACING AT POONA

SPECIAL SEASON TICKETS
WILL BE ISSUED FOR THE 1948
POONA SEASON

FIRST CLASS Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS Rs. 240
THIRD CLASS Rs. 75

Purchasers of Season Tickets Will Be Allotted Reserved Seats At The Time Of Purchase

NO RESERVATION FEE WILL BE CHARGED.

On Sale From 9 A.M. On Friday July 23rd Until 5 P.M. On Thursday July 29th From The Season Ticket Window In The Upper Class Booking Hall At Victoria Terminus From Where Full Particulars May Be Obtained.

G.I.P. RAILWAY

England All Out: 496

CENTURY BY EDRICH: LOXTON'S UNIQUE BOWLING

Aussies Score 63 For One Wicket At Close Of Play

LEEDS, JULY 23 (REUTER): A MAGNIFICENT THIRD WICKET PARTNERSHIP OF 155 BY EDRICH AND BEDSER TODAY HELPED ENGLAND TO COLLECT A HANDSOME FIRST INNINGS TOTAL OF 496.

The over-night pair opened cautiously this morning and after wearing down the Australian attack for 75 minutes, opened up and before separation had raised the England total to 423, when Bedser was out to a well-flighted off-break from Ian Johnson who took a smart return catch.

Morris and Hasset opened the innings for Australia, but hardly had 13 runs been scored when Morris was back in the pavilion, being caught by Cranston off Bedser.

Bradman joined Hassett and the pair remained unbeated at close of play with the Australian total at 63 for 1.

Details Of Play

The start was in keeping with the dull weather as the batsmen played themselves in during a series of maiden overs. A pile of saw-dust at each end indicated that the turf was still damp on the surface. Bedser was uncertain with his timing against Bill Johnston, but he scrambled through two maiden overs.

With Lindwall bowling a good length and Bill Johnston keeping Bedser tied down, scoring was restricted to only three singles in the first eight overs, six of which were maidens. When Edrich faced Johnston, Bradman placed a defensive field with eight men in a circle of about 30 yards from the bat. Edrich struck hard but could not pierce this field. The first bowling change came at 271, Toshack replacing Lindwall.

BEDSER'S FIRST BOUNDARY OF THE DAY

Score was increased by only four runs in half an hour. Three overs later, at 275, Lindwall returned with the new ball and bowled a maiden to Bedser. Then Bradman had a consultation with Miller who appeared to indicate that he was still troubled by his leg muscle which has caused him so much inconvenience during the tour. Bradman threw the ball to Bill Johnston, who changed to medium pace after his previous early spell of slows. Bedser snicked Johnston through slips for the first boundary of the day.

Lindwall worked himself into a fine speed during his 24-yard run-up and pounded the ball down at a good length with only an occasional bouncer. Edrich, after surviving a leg appeal from Lindwall completed 50 in the same over, his innings having then lasted three hours, ten minutes.

An hour's play on a good pitch produced no more than 23 runs. There seemed no justification for these painstaking methods. True the bowlers were accurate, but there was nothing difficult.

Bill Johnston took his first rest after an hour's spell of 10 overs, six of them maidens, for 11 runs; Bradman made a double change by the introduction of Toshack and Loxton. Having survived the new ball period, Edrich opened out and swept Toshack to leg for his first boundary today after 75 minutes. He followed with a powerful leg hit against Loxton to raise 300 and suddenly Bedser too woke from his lethargy. Opening his shoulders, he took 14 off four successive balls from Toshack with powerful drives much to the delight of the crowd of 30,000. This treatment caused Toshack to be taken off after 37 runs had been added in the third half hour.

BEDSER UNTROUBLED

Ian Johnston, who replaced Toshack, met with the same hefty treatment from Bedser who collected another 14 in one over. He lifted him for four over mid-off head, pulled him for another boundary and then smote a half volley into the crowd. Bedser thus passed his previous highest score in Test cricket—37 against Australia in the third Test, at Manchester. Bedser's eye was well in and he looked untroubled either by Bill Johnston's off-breaks or Loxton's fast deliveries.

Bradman surprisingly called on Miller but he worked up little more than half pace and Bedser took a single to complete his 50 in 115 minutes. Australians joined in the applause. Bedser had overshadowed Edrich who had held a watching brief during the second hour which brought 69 runs. This made an addition of 92 runs in 2 hours before lunch, when another eight runs were needed for the third century partnership of the innings.

It was estimated that more than 30,000 were present when play resumed after lunch with Ian Johnson bowling to Bedser with a packed off side field. Bedser reopened the scoring through wide gap between extra cover and deep mid-off, and Edrich played to the vacant long leg position for his ninth boundary.

In the next over Bedser glanced Lindwall to hoist the third hundred partnership of the innings after two and a quarter hours. In his last Test innings Bedser helped Compton to add 121 at Manchester.

BRADMAN PUTS MORRIS

Bradman sprang a surprise by putting on left-hander Morris to bowl at 380. Ian Johnson changed to bowling off-breaks round the wicket and Edrich responded by straight driving his second ball for six.

Pulling Morris for his twelfth four, Edrich reached 101 out of 235 in four and a quarter hours. It was his second Test century against Australia, his previous being 119 at Sydney on the 1946-47 tour.

The scoring rate had increased and when Bedser hit Morris for six with a curious short-arm hook which revealed the power of his forearm, and Edrich drove Ian Johnson for four, 58 runs were added in 45 minutes since lunch.

BEDSER DISMISSED

This also meant the partnership 150, but five runs later the stand was broken when Bedser played too soon at a well-flighted off-break from Johnson who lived sideways and clutched a difficult return catch.

Bedser's magnificient display lasted just under three hours and included two sixes and nine fours.

EDRICH DISMISSED

Three runs later, at 426, Ian Johnson also dismissed Edrich.

EDRICH AND BEDSER CHEERED

Johnson dropped an off-break short to Edrich who gave the appearance of tiredness as he lifted it into the hands of Morris at deep mid-wicket. He hit one six and 13 fours during his stay of five hours ten minutes.

Both Edrich and Bedser were accorded real Yorkshire ovations for a grand effort.

The way was clear for Crapp and Compton to continue the onslaught, but at 447 Crap played over ayorker from Toshack, and half the the England side were out.

Lindwall took the new ball at 452 But he held no terrors for Yardley or Compton. Yardley looked comfortable and it was surprising Bradman made no big effort to check the leg side strokes against Bill Johnston which gave him three boundaries in his first 15 runs.

Compton became quiet after an opening burst and at 473 he was well caught on the legside by Saggers who moved across swiftyq to take the catch coolly.

Two overs later Saggers tried desperately to hold a catch from Cranston but although he dived full length and managed to get one hand to the ball he could not knock it up. Ian Johnson dived forward at first slip in an effort to complete the catch but the ball dropped two yards short.

CRANSTON BEATEN

After a long rest Loxton went on at 482 and four runs later he gained his first bowling success in a test by beating Cranston with a fine ball when whipped back from the off and took his leg stump.

Since bedser's departure at 423 four wickets had fallen for 63 runs.

Evans had five minutes batting before tea was taken at 488 for seven

England lost their last three wickets for eight runs in 20 minutes after tea. Thus seven England wickets had gone down for 73.

Evans spooned a catch to Hassett at mid-wicket in Loxton's first over after tea. Laker soon went, caught at the wicket six runs later and, without addition Yardley was bowled after battin 75 miutes and scoring 25.

England's Innings lasted ten hours te minutes.

Seventyfive minutes remained for play when Morris and Hassett opened to the bowling of Bedser and Pollard. A late swinger went for four byes in Bedser's first over but with the total at 13 Morris scooped a ball to Cranston at Mid-wicket after scoring six in 25 minutes.

TREMENDOUS OVATION TO BRADMAN

Bradman, given a tremendous reception all the way to the wicket started with three off the first ball from Bedser Eight leg byes in Bedser's next over helped the total to 30 and then arising ball from Pollard struck Bradman on the hand and nearly resulted in a chance to slips. Two balls later Bradman luckily snicked the ball past his wicket.

Hassett, defending resolutely, and Bradman remained together until stumps were drawn, when Australia were 433 behind.

Today's official attendance was 30,320 and the receipts 6,430 Sterling.

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND—(IST INNINGS)

Hutton b Lindwall	81
Washbrook c Lindwall b Bill Johnston	143
Bedser c and b Ian Johnson	79
Edrich c Morris b Ian Johnson	111
Crapp b Toshack	5
Compton c Saggers b Lindwall	23
Craston b Loxton	10
Evans c Hassett b Loxton	3
Laker c Caggers b Loxton	4
Yardley b Miller	25
Pollard (not out)	0
Extras	12
(Total—all out)	496

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	38	10	19	2
Miller	17	2	43	1
Bill Johnston	38	13	86	1
Toshack	35	6	112	1
Loxton	26	4	55	2
Ian Johnson	33	9	89	2
Morris	5	0	20	0

Byes two; Leg byes 8; Wides 1. (Bill Johnston); No balls 1 (Bill Johnston).

AUSTRALIA (IST INNINGS)

Morris c Cranston b Bedser	6
Hassett (not out)	13
Bradman (not out)	31
Extras	13
(Total for 1 wkt.)	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	8	1	18	1
Pollard	9	2	13	0
Cranston	3	0	3	0
Edrich	2	0	16	0

Byes four. legchyes nine.

OLYMPIC BUDGET

Forecast Of Heavy Deficit Discredited

LONDON July 23 (Reuter): It is up to the British Government to decide whether the Olympic Games will make a profit or not, Billy Holt, Director of Organisation of the Games said today.

It all depends on how they classify the games for taxation purposes, he said. If they treated them as a "philanthropic society" there would be nothing to pay in tax.

Holt, burly ex-athlete and possibly the busiest man in the whole business, thinks that because any profits will go back into amateur sports, the Government will not ask for any entertainment tax.

Answering the recent forecast, that the games would show a heavy deficit, he said there was no reason to think they would not pay for themselves.

One of the greatest difficulties of the organising Committee was to find suitable accommodation for 6,000 athletes and officials and in doing so to please as many as possible. His task was made no easier by the lack of information from abroad in some cases and changing demands of others.

On finance he said, that while the Government had given nothing in cash towards the games (the had not been asked) they had already helped the Organising Committee in any number of ways. All the housing equipment had been loaned and the camps had been provided free of charge.

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT

The Organising Committee had had to find the technical equipment themselves. This had been a most expensive item running to 45,000 pounds. The event which would cost the Committee the most money was yachting for which it had not been found possible to charge any admission fee. It is reckoned that holding this Olympic event will result in a loss of more than £,000 pound. The sale of tickets for Wembley Stadium will have to pay for this.

INDIAN TEAM LODGED WITH BURMESE

PINNER, (Olympic Camp) July 23 (Reuter): Disappointed by their isolation from the other teams, the 80 Indian competitors for the Olympic Games are trying to settle down in the big school building here which has been their home for the two days.

The Indians came here from the Richmond Centre where they had stayed for about month with teams from many other countries.

In their new quarters the Indians are alone except for a party of 10 Burmese.

The Indian team managers realise this move was necessary as there was no sufficient room available in Richmond, and also Pinner had been originally allocated to them.

NO "COLOUR BAR" IN TRANSFER

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter): Mr. G. D. Sondhi, President of the Indian Athletic Federation, was pleased to learn, on his arrival here today by air for the Olympic Games, that the moving of Indian competitors from the transit camp in Richmond Park, in the suburbs of London, was in no way due to "colour bar".

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Chinese Soccer Team In Calcutta

BY J. C. MAITR..

The Chinese Olympic Soccer team paid a short visit to Calcutta last week on their way to London for the World Olympic Games. They played four matches in the West Bengal Capital and lost all but one of them. It is significant however that they were defeated by the representative I.F.A. team in their last engagement only by a penalty goal. This shows that they were improving in every outing and might have turned the tables on Bengal with a little more practice there. At the same time it proved that if Bengal had all her players who are now away in England she would have accounted for the tourists without any difficulty Needless to mention, the all-India side would have proved too good for them. Evidently the present team is not as good as the one which visited India 12 years ago.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS

However, the results of the matches are not so important as the social contact which the tourists had with the people of India in the eastern part of the country.

It is a pity they could not see their way to visit Bombay as their predecessors had done in 1936. The local fans were then delighted by their fine displays on the field, especially by their direct methods of play. They never hang on to the ball, but passed it to an unmarked colleague at the first opportunity. Their forwards were always ready to try a shot at the opposite goal whenever a chance came their way.

It appears that the last World War affected their play in a large measure. Let us hope that we shall have more frequent exchange of visits in future so that the old cultural ties between the two countries may be strengthened again for the betterment of both.

CHANGE OF COMPLEXION

The famous Mohamedan Sporting have topped the Calcutta Soccer League again. A creditable achievement, indeed, after the unfortunate partition of the country and the province. Of course, it is very doubtful if they would have succeeded in their efforts if Mohan Bagan and East Bengal, their strongest rivals, had their full complement available at hand. Some of them are away in England for the Olympic Games. Nevertheless the credit is theirs.

It is pleasing to note that the club has opened its doors to non-Muslims. Actually a few of them assisted their side in the League. If they would take a further step and change their name to a non-communal one, they would set an excellent example to the whole country. I hope they would do it sooner than later.

M.C.C.'S EXPLANATION

The explanation offered by the M.C.C. for not sending to India next year is not very convincing, though I am prepared to concede that they have a fairly reasonable ground for curtailing their foreign tours to a certain extent at the present juncture. The fact that England has not been able to recover from the effects of the last Global War as yet seems to justify the excuse somewhat. There are not enough top class players to go round and the few that are available cannot be overworked. At the same all the inviting countries want the best players to come out. Under the circumstances it is a difficult job for the M.C.C to please everybody.

IMPORTANCE OF TESTS

At the same time it would not be fair on the part of the M.C.C. to reduce the status of the Test matches to mere friendly engagements. Truly speaking these international contests are of a friendly nature as there is nothing at stake on the results. Nevertheless the name of Test gives them an importance in the eyes of the public which nothing else can do. So do not sob halo from it. I am sure England will lose nothing of its prestige if she is beaten with a weak or depleted side on account of the absence of some of her stalwarts. It is certain, however, that if their tours are considerably curtailed, cricket restricted as it is to a bare half a dozen countries, will die ere long.

Mohan Bagan Beats Customs

CALCUTTA, July 23 (API): In the only match played today in the first Division of the Calcutta Football League, Mohan Bagan defeated Customs by 4 goals to 1.

Korean Breaks Bantam Record

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter): The Korean bantom-weight Lee Kyou Hyuk surprised the world's best weight lifters assembled at Uxbridge Gymnasium today when he snatched 214 lbs —13 lbs over the present world record —during training for the Olympics. The record made by Julian Creus of Liverpool two months ago is the only one held by Britain.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

SEALED tenders in double covers both superscribed "Tender No. DGD,SP-50132 MM&H-IV" are invited for the purchase of the following items of screws ocated at Ammunition Factory Kirkee. These are imported and in good condition and in original packets.

Item Number	*DGD-SR Number.*	*Description of Stores.*	*Quantity. In Gross.*
		SCREWS WOOD MILD STEEL COUNTERSUNK HEAD.	
1.	EG/50132	¼" Gauge 5.	3333-1/3
2.	-do-	5/8" Gauge 6. (Rust Proof)	833-1/3
3.	EG/50133	½" Gauge 8. (Rust Proof)	49830
4.	-do-	5/8" Gauge 6.	133-1/3
5.	-do-	3/4" ,, 4	366-1/3
6.	EG/50134	3/4" ,, 5	1250
7.	-do-	3/4" ,, 10 (Rust Proof)	6200
8.	-do-	3/4" ,, 8 -do-	6787-1/3
9.	EG-50135	1" X 7.	1666-2/3
10.	-do-	1" X 9	1000
11.	-do-	1" X 12.	45197-1/3
12.	EG-50136	1" X Gauge 12 (Rust Proof	12500
13.	-do-	1¼" ,, 7	2083-1/3
14.	-do-	1¼" ,, 12 (Rust Proof).	49900
15.	-do-	1¼" ,, 12	63781-2/3
16.	EG/50137	1¼" ,, 8	46478-1/3
17.	-do-	1¼" ,, 10	39047
18.	-do-	1¼" ,, 10 (Rust Proof)	2000
19.	-do-	1¼" ,, 12 -do-	33432-2/3
20.	-do-	1 3/4" ,, 10 -do-	63846-2/3
21.	EG/50138	1 3/4" ,, 10	11076-2/3
22.	-do-	2¼" ,, 12 (Rust Proof)	1360
23.	-do-	1 3/4" ,, 12	3466-2/3
		SCREWS WOOD MILD STEEL ROUND HEAD.	
24.	EG/50139	1¼" Gauge 10	1166-2/3
25.	EG/50140	1 3/4" Gauge 10	2066-2 3
26.	-do-	1 3/4" ,, 10 (Rust Proof,	2666-2/3
27.	-do-	1 3/4" ,, 12 -do-	900
		SCREWS WOOD MILD STEEL C.S.K. HEAD	
28.	EG/50139	2" Gauge 11	2083-1 3

Last date for receipt of tenders: 4 P.M. on 12.8.48.
Public opening of tenders: 2-30 P.M. on 13.8.48.
Offers to remain open for acceptance: 12.9.48.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the total price offered, deposited in favour of the Director General of Disposals, under the Head of Account "Revenue Deposits" in Imperial Bank/Reserve Bank of India, Government Treasury and should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, M.M.&H. Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi. Drafts on other banks, cheques and cash will not be accepted as Earnest Money. Permits to view the stores may be obtained from the Disposals Offices at New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras.

Sales will be ex-site and subject to the conditions laid down in Form Con-117, a copy of which may be seen at any of the above mentioned disposals offices.

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IDEAL FOR TOILET AND NURSERY

WHEN LAIK ALI MET MOUNTBATTEN

Conditions For Plebiscite

DISBAND THE RAZAKARS

(Continued from Page 1.)

ment provided that any troops so stationed shall be withdrawn from the Hyderabad territory within three months of the cessation of hostilities. In such an event it is further agreed that the Government of India will pay compensation for the occupation of site, buildings and for other services.

7. If, as provided in para. 5 above, the Indian Army units are stationed in the Hyderabad State they will, while on duty or within the place where they are stationed, be subject to appropriate Dominion Law governing the armed forces of the Dominions

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

8. The Nizam's Government agree that the external relations of Hyderabad with any foreign country shall be conducted through the Government of India with due regard to the interests of Hyderabad and that Hyderabad will not have political relations with any country in the world but no treaty, engagement or convention between the Government of India and any foreign country affecting Hyderabad will be binding on the Nizam's Government without their consent. Hyderabad, however, will have freedom to build up commercial fiscal and economic relations with other countries of the world and will be entitled to establish agencies in this behalf, and to exchange Agents-General with such countries but their Agents-General will work in the closest co-operation with the Government of India and will enjoy diplomatic status.

9. Hyderabad will also have the freedom of control over its own overseas and foreign export and import trade under its own authority which will be accepted at the ports of exit and entry, as the case may be, in the Dominion of India but the exchange transactions thereof shall be conducted through the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Government of Hyderabad. Hyderabad shall receive its share in the sterling balances and also its share in the sea-customs duties on all goods imported or exported by Hyderabad.

10. It is agreed that Hyderabad will be entitled to issue passports and that the form for such passports will indicate that the passports are being issued under agreement and in association with the Dominion of India.

11. The Government of India agree to assist Hyderabad to secure membership of the International Food Organization, the International Health Organization, the International Postal Union, the International Monetary Fund and other Specialised Agencies of the U. N. O. as well as other non-political International Organizations.

12. The Government of India agree that Hyderabad shall maintain throughiut the State its own coinage and currency.

COMMUNICATIONS

13. It is agreed that Hyderabad will maintain its own Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless systems and the Government of India agree to make over such Post, Telegraph, Telephone, Tele-communication offices and equipment of the Dominion of India now operating within the State as also wireless and other installation connected with the operation of communication service with the exception of through telephone and telegraph lines that run through the State which will, however, be maintained by the State and for which the Indian Government will pay the necessary expenses.

14. The Government of India undertake to afford all facilities to connect and co-ordinate the Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless systems of Hyderabad with their own system.

15. The Government of India agree not to permit any air service to operate over the territory of Hyderabad without the previous consent of the Nizam's Government.

GENERAL

16. The Government of India agree to co-operate fully with the Nizam's Government and afford all facilities for the conduct and development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industries and other economic activities of Hyderabad.

17. The Government of India undertake to continue and give effect to the Berar Agreement of October, 1936, as if the Agreement was concluded between the parties to this Agreement.

18. The Government of India and the Nizam's Government agree to take necessary steps for exchange of such portions of their territories as form enclaves within the boundaries of the other and to set up necessary machinery for giving effect to this principle and till such time as the exchange is effected, movement of the Army, Police and other armed personnel shall take place only with the previous consent of the Government through whose territories such personnel have to pass.

19. The Government of India agree to hand over forthwith to the Nizam's Government possession and ownership over all civil, military and Air Force buildings in the retroceded cantonments and administered areas situated in the State provided that no cost or compensation will be payable in respect of pre-war permanent military buildings and civil buildings the cost of which has been met from the Abkari or Cantonment funds and that compensation will be paid for temporary buildings constructed during the war at a valuation calculated on the same basis as adopted for the purchase of R.A.F. temporary structures by the Nizam's Government.

20. As from the date of the signing of this Agreement the Standstill Agreement concluded between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Berar and the Dominion of India will terminate.

21. Nothing herein contained shall include or introduce paramountcy functions.

Nothing herein contained and nothing done in pursuance hereof shall be deemed to create in favour of either party, any right continuing after the date of termination of this Agreement and nothing herein contained and nothing done in pursuance hereof shall be deemed to derogate from any right which, but for this Agreement, would have been exercisable by either party to it after the date of termination hereof.

22. The Government of India and the Nizam's Government agree for the better execution of the purposes of this Agreement to appoint Agents-General in Hyderabad and Delhi respectively and to give every facility and extend the usual diplomatic courtesy to them for the discharge of their functions

23. Any dispute or difference between the parties arising here out of touching any matter connected herewith shall unless settled by mutual adjustment be referred to the arbitration of two arbitrators, one appointed by each of the parties, and an umpire appointed by such arbitrators.

The matters with respect to which the Nizam's Government agree to pass such legislation as the Government of India may request them to enact.

A. DEFENCE

1. The naval, military and air forces of the Dominion and any other armed forces raised or maintained by the Dominion; any armed forces including forces raised or maintained by the State, which are attached to, or operating with, any of the armed forces of the Dominion.
2. Naval, Military and Air Force works.
3. Arms; firearms; ammunition.
4. Explosives.

B. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. External Affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries, extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's dominions outside India.
2. Admission into and emigration and expulsion form, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India or subjects of any acceding State; pilgrimages to places beyond India.
3. Naturalization.

C. Communications

1. Posts and Telegraphs, including telephones, wireless broadcasting, and other like forms of communication.
2. Federal railways; the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers; the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administrations of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.
3. Carriage of passengers and goods by air.

Mountbatten—Laik Ali Interview

NOTE OF AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF HYDERABAD, 4 P.M. MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1948 SIR WALTER MONCKTON WAS ALSO PRESENT.

The Governor-General emphasised that he was speaking without having previously been briefed by his Government. In the course of discussion, the following points were made, to serve as a basis for subsequent talks:

(a) It was generally agreed that the holding of a plebiscite in Hyderabad, on the issue of whether the State should accede to India or remain independent, was the obvious ultimate solution.

(b) It was pointed out that whatever the advantages of a plebiscite as the long-term settlement, no such settlement would be worth the paper it was written on unless good-will was immediately re-established between India and Hyderabad. Therefore the only basis on which it was possible to work was that an interim settlement which would restore friendship should also be reached.

(c) There were certain points which India could contribute to such a short-term settlement. Among these were:—

(i) The replacement of certain personnel;

(ii) A visit by the Governor-General to Hyderabad;

(iii) The lifting of the present so-called 'blockade' and arrangements for the positive movement of goods into Hyderabad to be recommenced immediately.

(d) So far as Hyderabad's contribution to a short-term settlement and the re-establishment of good relations was concerned, the most important step would be the formation of a completely new Government on a parity basis. It was recognized that although the Government of India might have difficulty in agreement to parity, it was impossible for Hyderabad to go beyond this. But this reconstitution of the Government would have to be genuine; it would involve the dissolution of the present Government and the formation of a new one, although certain Ministers in the present Government might be appointed to the new one.

(e) The new Government might consist of 12 (or possibly 10) seats. Half of this number, including the portfolio of Prime Minister, would be allocated to each major community; and there should be an equitable distribution of portfolios. In order to achieve representation of the existing legislature in the new Government two of the six seats allocated to Hindus might be given to members of the present Legislature; similarly the Muslim representation might include one or two who were not members of the Ittehad.

(f) Hyderabad intended to form a new Constituent Assembly elected on a broad-based franchise and on a parity basis, within two or three months. When this had been formed, if it truly reflected the two major communities, it might act temporarily as the Legislature.

(g) It might be agreed that the present Legislature would not be called until this Constituent Assembly was formed, and was sitting.

(h) The question arose as to what should be the controlling authority for this plebiscite. It was generally agreed that it would be desirable for the plebiscite to be run by an outside body. It was pointed out that the Government of India might well, but for recent events in connection with Kashmir, have agreed to the selection of the United Nations Organization But this was improbable in present circumstances. Other possibilities were:—

(i) The Commonwealth;

(ii) A small panel of judges from the permanent Court of International Justice, or

(iii) A Commission from a completely neutral country such as Switzerland or Sweden.

(i) So far as preparations for the plebiscite were concerned, there should be free speech, freedom of the press and free access to the radio for all parties within Hyderabad. There might, with advantage, be a gentleman's understanding that neither party would attack or vilify the other but confine itself to drawing attention to the advantages which the course of action which it represented offered. No Government, and no Government-sponsored organization would spend any money in electioneering or in bribery of any sort prior to the plebiscite. There would be no interference by any party or organization from outside the State.

TALKS WITH HYDERABAD DELEGATION

The following are the minutes of a meeting held in New Delhi on June, 9, 1948 when the following were present: H. E. Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, The Hon. Mr. P. V. Reddy, The Hon. Mr. Abdur Raut Mr. Zahir Ahmed, Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, Mr. N. M Buch, Joint Secy., States Ministry Mr. H. M. Patel, Defence Secretary, Government of India.

Sir Walter Monckton, Nizam's Constitutional Adviser, was also present.

Before any discussion started Mr. Menon said that he had come from the Prime Minister of India and would like certain things to be firstly conveyed on his (Prime Minister's) behalf to the Hyderabad Delegation before proceeding with any discussion. He asked Mr. Buch to read out a telegram received from the Government of Bombay. The telegram reported an incident on the Bijapur border said to have taken place soon after 6 p.m. on the 5th instant somewhere near the village Salvetgi. The telegram said that some Hyderabad Police personnel or Razakars had shot down by a machine gun in the Union territory five Bombay Policemen and two villagers and wounded one Police Head Constable and two villagers. Mr. Menon said that the Prime Minister of India had asked him to make it clear that in future if border incidents of this description happened the Indian troops and the Indian Police had orders to go into the State territory to catch the culprits. The Government of India demanded that the culprits should be caught and compensation be paid. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad said that it was the first time he had heard about it and that he was not in a position to say anything about the alleged incident but would cause enquiries to be made and certainly do the needful.

Mr. Menon then said that "at the present moment the Government of India does not know where they stand for the Prime Minister of India has reliable information that there is a Pakistan Government Delegation or Pakistan Government representative in Hyderabad at present and is discussing with the Hyderabad Government ..the relations between India ..and Hyderabad." The Prime Minister of Hyderabad most emphatically and categorically denied the presence of any Delegation or representative from the Pakistan Government coming to Hyderabad and said that it was surprising that such a serious allegation was being made.

Mr. Menon in the same strain continued that the Government of India wanted that Hyderabad should accede to the Dominion of India and to grant full responsible government to the people but until such time as complete accession and full responsible government came into being the Government of India was anxious to see that:—

(1) Hyderabad should accede in substance to the Dominion of India on the three subjects of defence, external affairs and communications. To this end Hyderabad should accept over-riding powers of the Dominion of India, i.e., if Hyderabad Government fails to introduce parallel legislation the legislation of the Dominion of India should 'ipso facto' be introduced.

(2) Responsible government in substance should be introduced immediately and that the Government of India do not accept the basis of parity.

(3) The Razakars should immediately be disbanded.

(4) That the over-all strength of the Hyderabad Army cannot be allowed to be more than 20,000

These conditions, Mr. Menon said, were for the interim period otherwise the Government of India stand for full accession and full responsible government. When the Prime Minister of Hyderabad pointed out that Hyderabad was agreeable to a plebiscite being held to decide whether Hyderabad should be independent or should accede to the Indian Dominion, Mr. Menon said that Hyderabad should now accede in substance and leave it to be confirmed by the plebiscite. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad said that the grant of responsible government was a mater entirly between the Ruler and its people. Mr. Menon said that he and his Government were not prepared to accept that it was an internal matter, for he maintained that the grant of responsible government was a concern of the Government of India and that it was on no account an internal matter. He added that sovereignty ultimately rested with the people and the responsible government was therefore inevitable.

INDIA GOVT'S ULTIMATUM

Sir Walter Monckton then referred to the draft heads of agreement which was prepared on the basis of the draft heads of agreement given to Hyderabad previously by the Government of India. Mr. Menon said that he and his Government were not prepared to look at any draft of heads of agreement unless they were given "here and now" overriding powers of legislation in matters of defence, external affairs and communications and unless responsible government was granted in substance reflecting the position of the majority community.

The conversation then followed on general lines and at the end of it the Prime Minister of Hyderabad conveyed the following reply on behalf of the Hyderabad delegation:—

"The Hyderabad Delegation in reply to the line taken by the Government of India and expressed through Mr. V. P. Menon stated that it has come to New Delhi to meet the Government of India on the issue of determining the future Indo-Hyderabad relationship according to one of the alternative basis which had been suggested by the Government of India, viz., plebiscite to say whether Hyderabad should accede to India or remain independent. Hyderabad had agreed to this course for determining the future relationship in order to resolve the continued disagreement between India and Hyderabad. The Government of India now desire that in the event of agreement on the plebiscite Hyderabad should here and now accede to India in substance by giving forthwith overriding powers of legislation in the matter of defence, external affairs and communications. The Government of India also desire that the Razakar organisation should be banned at once and responsible government should be introduced in substance by setting up a representative interim Government forthwith reflecting the position of the majority community. The Government of India also make it clear that they were not prepared to discusss any other arrangement with Hyderabad either of a temporary or a long term nature which did not meet their wishes as outlined above fully and immediately.

"The Hyderabad Delegation regretted that the Government of India should have decided on a course of action entirely against the line adopted by them so far and have now presented a situation that Hyderabad should accept the terms communicated or reject them.

"The Hyderabad Delegation has to state that they are not empowered to meet the demands now made by the Government of India and the final reply, therefore, whether or not to accept these demands can only be given by the Nizam. The Hyderabad delegation will place the entire situation before the Nizam on their return to Hyderabad tomorrow".

Laik Ali's Proposals

PROPOSALS MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF HYDERABAD ON JUNE 14, 1948.

The Hyderabad Council of Ministers on June 13 considered further recommendations contained in a letter sent from Delhi by Sir Walter Monckton. The Council agreed that his Excellency the Prime Minister (Mir Laik Ali) the Deputy Prime Minister (the Han'ble Mr. Pingle Venkatrama Reddy) and the Minister for Public Works (the Hon'ble Mr. Abdur Raoof) should go to Delhi on June 14 and make every attempt "to conclude a friendly agreement with the Government of India" on the following conditions:

Wording of clause I of the revised draft as previously approved by the Council should be substantially maintained.

Wording of clause 2 may read "if the Nizam's Government fails to pass the required legislation with reasonable despatch but not later than a period of three months, the Nizam himself will pass the necessary ordinance under his inherent powers."

There should be a clause wherein any discriminatory legislation against Hyderabad should be properly safeguarded.

It may be made clear to the Government of India that Razakar is a movement and not an organization and is directly the product of the present day circumstances. A change in the circumstances would take away the main motive force of the movement and it will be possible then for the Government to pursue a policy by which the quasi-military characteristic of the movement will not continue.

LIMIT SET ON NIZAM'S ARMY

The strength of Hyderabad Army may be limited to an overall figure of 20,000 provided that it leaves no commitment on the part of Hyderabad to lend any of its State forces for the defence of India and that any understanding in this regard is not based on the 1939 Scheme which is no more operative and that the Government of India under-take to supply arms and ammunition in accordance with the standard of the Indian forces to meet the full requirements of the Army Police and Civic Guards of the State and that in the event of the Government of India not supplying the requirements, Hyderabad to receive full facilities for the import of the requisite arms and ammunition from any sourse abroad.

The provisions contained in para. 6 of the revised heads of the Agreement to be retained in full.

Hyderabad to limit its irregular forces to 8,000 and to maintain the other ceremonial forces of Sar-e-Khas Jagirs and Samasthans.

Hyderabad to have freedom of control events own overseas and foreign export and import trade under its own authority subject to the exchange transactions being coducted through the Reserve Bank of India for and on behalf of the Government of Hyderabad and Hyderabad to receive its due snare in the sterling balances and allocation of exchange to the extent of import licenses already granted. Hyderabad also to receive the full support of the Indian Dominion in its application for membership to the specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation and other international non-political organisation and to have a special position in regard to passports for its subjects and to be allowed its share of import and export duties and to be assisted in regard to maintenance of its own currency, postal, telegraph telephone and wireless systems, the Indian Union to hand over forthwith its Post, telegraph and telephone organization operating in the State and all these points to be definitely incorporated in the driaft heads of the Agreement.

A clear provision should be included in regard to arbitration

In the event of the Indian Union agreeing to lift the economic blockade against Hyderabad and making effective arrangements for the immediate and unrestricted movement of goods and merchandise of all descriptions into and out of Hyderabad and of the Government of India agreeing to make a public announcement expressing their good-will and satisfaction over the new arrangements negotiated between the two Governments, the Council decided to recommend to the Nizam to issue a Firman-e-Mubarak on the lines of the draft attrached.

DRAFT FIRMAN

The following is the draft firman of the Nizam.—

1. After protracted discussions bet-

(Continued on Page 9.)

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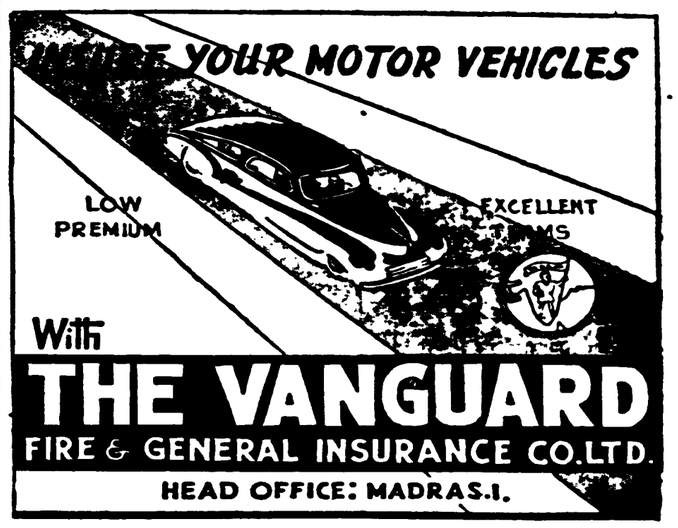

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AN EPIC OF BLOOD & TEARS

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IMPROVEMENT OF INDIA'S CATTLE WEALTH URGED

Sir Maharaj Singh Performs Opening Of 'Govardhan Sanstha'

POONA, July 23 (A.P.I.): The Governor of Bombay, Raja Sir Manaraja Singh, today urged for the preservation and improvement of the cattle-wealth in the country. They had yet to learn, he said, to treat and take proper care of their cattle.

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh was declaring open the Govardhan Niwas, which is to be the headquarters of the "Govardhan Sanstha"—a society founded for the protection of cows and develop dairy farming. The Governor, accompanied by Lady Maharaj Singh, also paid a visit to the Govardhan dairy farm run by the Society and promised a donation to the society in appreciation of its work.

The founder of the Society, Shree Chounde Maharaj, said the Society's success was mainly due to the keen interest taken by Mahatma Gandhi in its activities and the blessings it had received from such eminent persons as the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Editors' Conference Today

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will meet to-day (Saturday) at 3 P.M. in the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, near Churchgate Station.

Gang Of Traffickers In Women Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

A gang suspected to be trafficking in woman has been arrested in Borsad Taluka. Some responsible and known individuals have been involved in this affairs. This gang it is alleged was bringing women from Kathiawar by offering tempting terms and selling them later in Ahmedabad and other places.

ARREST OF TWO SUSPECTS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

The C.I.D. police are investigating into the activities of suspects who are believed to be spies of Nizam's Government in Gujarat. Two Muslims (father and son) have been arrested as suspect, and have been sent to Sabaramati Jail, under the Public Safety Act.

Dinkarrao Desai In Nagpur

NAGPUR, July 23 (A.P.I.): The Governor of C. P. and Berar, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, accompanied by Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, arrived here by air from Delhi today.

While in Delhi, Mr. Pakvasa attended a meeting of Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund Committee.

Mr. Desai after spending a day in Nagpur will leave for Bombay tomorrow.

Next FRI. 30th July

AT

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Saturday, Sunday Matinee

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 3, 2004.
Muslim: Ramzan 16, 1367.
Parsi: Behman 25, 1317.
Sunrise 6-13 a.m., Sunset 19-17 p.m.
Hightide 01-36, 14-11 Lowtide 07-29 20-22.

Domestic Occurrences

UTHAMNA

KANGA—Pestonji Manekjee, Solicitor, Messrs. Kanga & Co., Son-in-law of late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumjee and father of Mrs. Sehrbanoo D. D. H. Baria, Maneckjee (Director of Industries), Dr. Tehmina and Dorabjee died on 22nd July 1948. Uthamna ceremony at Doongerwadi, Bhabha's Bangli on Saturday 24th at 3-40 p.m. (S.T.).

To-day's Engagements

RAMKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Omkaranandaji, President, Sri Ramkrishna Adwaita Ashram, Banares, will deliver two lectures at the Ramkrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar, on "Religion in modern age" today and "Universalism of the Upanishads" (tomorrow) Sunday respectively at 6 p.m.

PARTY TO APPA SAHEB PANT: To meet Syt. Appa Saheb Pant, Government of India's High Commissioner-designate for E. Africa, Mr. Amritlal K. Kanji, President, Africa and Overseas Merchants Chamber has arranged tea party today at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION: Special meeting of the workers in the Municipal Workshop today at Union office, at 1-30 p.m.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: General membership meeting today 4 p.m. at 46, Harvey Road, Chowpatty.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS (LOCAL) ASSOCIATION: Grand Camp Fire today at the Scout Hut at 6-30 p.m.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: Sjt. Ravishankar will give Sitar Solo at 10 p.m. today at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi instead of Vocal Music by Mirabai Badkar who is indisposed.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION: Annual as well as the Extra-ordinary general meeting of the Association today at 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. respectively at 'Laxmi Bag' Bhatwadi, near Sandhurst Road, Tram Terminus.

CONTACT GROUP: Luncheon meeting today at Chetana, 34, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. at 1-15 p.m. Shri Prabhakar Pandhye will continue discussions on Linguistic Provinces.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Meeting to congratulate the Harijan Students who have passed different annual examinations during this year, today at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, Opp. Churchgate Railway Station. Hon'ble Sjt. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, will preside.

I.C.I. (INDIA) LTD., HEADDYES OFFICE EMPLOYEES UNION: Second anniversary today at the Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall (Cama Hall), at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class today at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, when two lectures will be delivered, the first by Dr. J. N. Karande, on "Maternity and Child Welfare" at 5 p.m. and the second by Prof. P. A. Wadia, on "The Problem of Poverty" at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ALL INDIA RAILWAY PASSENGERS CONFERENCE: Meeting of Reception Committee of All India Railway Passengers Conference in the Meeting Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel today at 5 p.m. The conference will be held on the 12th and 13th of August, 1948 at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Bombay.

INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION: The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association will be held today (Saturday) at 9 a.m. at 138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay to elect the President and the Executive Committee for the year 1948-49. The Executive Committee will be held at 8-30 a.m.

I.N.C. SOCIETY: The second annual general meeting of the Indian News papers Co-operative Society will be held today (Saturday) at 9-30 a.m. at 138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay to elect the President and Board of Directors. The Board of Directors meeting of the Society will be held at 8-30 a.m.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Under the auspices of Girgaum District Congress the following programme has been arranged:

The Congress Corporators and Workers in 'D' Ward will assemble at Bhatia Baug, at the junction of Tardeo Road and Tukaram Javaji Road, Tardeo, today at 8 a.m. and will visit the locality of that area. Residents having grievances are requested to be present there.

At a special meeting of the managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee held on 16th Aug. 1948. Smt. Maniben N. Desai was elected as Vice-President and Sjt. V. R. Sawant as Joint Secretary in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Sjt. Baburao Gholap and Sjt. Navanitlal M. Gandhi.

MANDVI 'B' WARD DIST. BHADUT SANGH: Members will visit Bldg. in Sakgali (Kazi Syed Street) of 'B' Ward Tenants with any complaints should meet them on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. at corner end near Masjid Bunder Road.

FLAG SALUTATION: Flag Salutation at Hanuman Vyamsala, Thana, tomorrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (I.S.T.) under the auspices of the Thana Town Congress Committee. Shrimati Perin Ben Captain, of Gandhi Seva Sangh will unfurl the flag.

Bombay-Delhi Planes To Halt At Indore

Traffic Manager Air Services of India writes: 'Air Transport Licensing Board, New Delhi, has permitted Air Services of India Ltd., to halt at Indore on their Bombay-Gwalior-Delhi Service. Accordingly, with effect from Monday the 26th instant the Bombay-Gwalior-Delhi service will call at Indore.

WEATHER

WEATHER CHART

POONA, July 23 (API.) The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, from 1st June 1948, and departure from the normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 23rd July 1948:

Ahmedabad 90 78 1.4 2.8 minus 10.3 Allahabad 86 78 0.4 21.0 plus 6.9 Baroda 89 77 1.1 4.7— Bhuj Nil BOMBAY 88 81 T 33.6 minus 5.5 Calcutta 0.3 6.9 minus 4.5 Colombo 86 80 T 12.8 plus 0.8 Darjiling 66 57 1.4 40.7 minus 7.5 Delhi 86 77 1.8 6.7 minus 2.0 Hyderabad (Dn.) 87 73 0.7 6.4 minus 2.5 Indore 77 72 0.2 19.6 plus 5.4 Jacobabad 106 75 0.4 2.0 plus 1.0 Jubbulpore 87 73 0.2 21.2 0 Karachi Nil Lahore Nil Lucknow 88 78 0.4 12.5 minus 0.9 Madras 95 78 0.5 3.9 minus 0.6 Nagpur 90 75 0.1 10.0 minus 10.0 Poona 82 72 0 10.6 plus 1.3 Quetta 94 68 0 0.1 minus 0.3 Rajkot 92 81 0 1.8 minus 10.1 Simla 62 59 0.2 14.9 minus 2.5 Surat 86 77 1.4 5.3 minus 15.5

WEATHER SUMMARY

The following is the weather summary for Friday the 23rd July, 1948:—

The monsoon has extended into the south-west Punjab and West Rajputana. Well distributed light to moderate rain has fallen over the country outside Western Pakistan, and the eastern half of the peninsula. A few showers have also been reported from west Punjab, Sind, South-East Madras and the North Madras coast.

Forecast until 24th evening:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Rajputana, the Southwest Punjab, East Gujarat and the Konkan, and occur locally in northeast India, Eastern Pakistan the United Provinces, the East and Northwest Punjab, West Gujarat Sind, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls of rain are also likely in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, North Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Presidency outside Malabar.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Isolated fall of heavy rain may occur in Rajputana and in the East and West Punjab especially in and near the hills during the next 36 hours.

IN THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION

Society Founded By Ranade And Telang And Conducting 13 Schools And 1 College Appeals For Public Support

The late Mr. G. N. Akshikar, founded a school in Dadar and thereafter at Kalyan to cheapen and facilitate imparting of education to the illiterate masses in the year 1889. In 1892 he with the help of his colleagues founded the General Education Institute and registered the same under Act XXI of 1860. Prominent among the organisers of the Institute were the late Justice Ranade and Justice Telang. Thereafter the Institute started schools at different centres and is at present conducting the following thirteen schools:—

C. L. Boys' High School Dadar, High School, Kalyan, New High School, Kalyan, High School, Thana, Native Institution Uran, Girls' High School, Dadar, English School, Mahim, P. R. High School, Bhiwandi, S V. Joshi High School, Dombivli, High School, Kurla, English School, Tarapur, B. C. English School, Bhayandar, and C. L. Primary School, Dadar.

The total number of pupils on the rolls of these school today stands at 8590.

The annual income by way fees is well over Rs. 5,10,000 The annual Government and other grants amount to Rs. 1,53,000. The total expenditure over these schools is Rs. 710,000.

The Institute has its own premises for the C. L. Boys' High School at Dadar, New High School at Kalyan, High School at Thana, Girls High School at Dadar, S. V. Joshi High School at Dombivli P. R. High School at Bhiwandi, and B. C. English School at Bhayandar.

The Institute has a democratic constitution and is managed by a Board of Directors and a Standing Committee elected from amongst the members of the Institute and various classes of teachers.

The Institute, which had so far carrying on the work of imparting primary and secondary education, took over the the management of the Narayanrao Topiwalla College at Bassein in 1947 as desired by it sympathisers. The College was removed from Bassein and is at present meeting at Mulund, near Thana. The Institute has provided a building of its own for the college at a cost of Rs. 5,50,000. The college has hostel accommodation. At present the college is affiliated to the University for F.Y. and Inter Arts, Science courses. Provision of further courses for the B.A. and B.Sc. will be made in due course.

The Institute had to incur large expenditure amounting to Rs. 10,50,000 for constructing the necessary buildings for the schools and the college by incurring loans and securing deposits and donations.

To meet this and further expenditure of Rs. 300,000 the Institute has devised several schemes, among them being the naming of some of the schools and hostels conducted by the Institute after the donors, if the donations are sufficiently large. Halls, class rooms, etc., of the schools and college will bear the names of donors of smaller amounts.

Donors can also enlist themselves as patrons, benefactors, and fellows of the Institute by donating the amounts fixed in each case.

The Institute having rendered service in the cause of education for over 58 years, its Board of Directors earnestly hopes that generous-minded persons will help the cause of the Institute by handsome donations to its funds.

Radio

BOMBAY, Saturday, July 24

244 m. (1,231 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. Ramchandra 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 B. G. Khaladkar 8-45 Lataiat Husan (Vocal Music) 12-0 Nabhovanichya Parisarat 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Bhavgeeten 1-20 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 You Asked for It 4-20 D. G. Sahasrabudhye (Vocal Music) 4-50 Chandrakant (Vocal Music) 5-0 B. G. Khaladkar 5-15 Bahuroopi 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Chandrabai Jambholikar 6-45 Ranjan Joshi 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Marathi Songs 7-30 Kritanek Namaskar 7-40 Musical Interlude 7-45 Cinema Sangeet 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Swapnon-Nee Sansare 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Film Review 10-0 Anjali—Part II 10-30 Latafat Husain.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s).

7-40 a.m. Mile Jule Gane 5-45 p.m. Chandrakant 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

71.48 m. (4,880 kc/s).

7-45 p.m Commercial News 8-0 Ranjan Joshi 8-15 Ramchandra 9-0 D. G. Sahasrabudhye 9-20 Chandrabai Jambholikar.

CITY CONGRESS WORKERS CONFERENCE

Co-operative Movement To Be Discussed Tomorrow

On the initiative of the Co-operative Societies Co-ordination Committee which has recently been set up by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a conference of the members of the D.C.Cs., T.C.Cs. and other Congress Workers interested in the Co-operative Movement has been called on Sunday (tomorrow) at 5 p.m. at the Congress House. Shri V. L. Mehta, the Finance Minister, Government of Bombay will address the gathering.

The conference is the first of its kind in the Congress Circles in the City. Among the important subjects that will be discussed at the conference are:

(1) The question of forming a federation of all types of co-operative institutions working in Bombay City. (2) To devise steps for the speedy formation of consumers' co-operative stores with a view to taking over the Government Grain Shops. (3) To formulate proposals for being forwarded to the authorities concerned with a view to making the present procedure more helpful to the promoters. (4) To set up a suitable machinery in each Taluka for the implementation of the decisions of the conference.

PRO-NIZAM AND PRO-PAKISTAN ACTIVITIES?

Kathiawar Political Conference's Warning

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

There are clear indications to prove that pro-Nizam & pro-Pakistan secret espionage activities are gathering strength in Gujrat & Saurashtra as and in other parts of India. The Bombay Govt. has authorized any officer of Deputy Police Supdt.'s grade, through a District Magistrate, to arrest any person without warrant who is supposed to be conducting pro-Nizam & pro-Pakistan activities. This clearly shows that the authorities are fully alive to the danger lurking everywhere. It is recalled that recently four Muslims going from Delhi to Saurashtra and other two Muslims who were coming to Saurashtra from Burma were arrested at Mahesana station for alleged espionage activities with objectionable literature. News has been received from Muslim State of Cambay, 45 miles from Ahmedabad, which has recently merged with Bombay Province, that the arrival & departure of suspicious persons is on the increase in this state. As a result strict police vigilance is kept at Cambay station. Precautionary measures have been taken also in North Gujrat areas adjoining Pakistan border. Kathiawar Political conference the principal political organisation of Saurashtra has sounded a note of warning and has urged the authorities & public to be on the alert.

Rajadhyaksha Foreign Education Society

The Managing Committee of the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha G.S.B. Foreign Education Society have recently awarded the following loan-scholarships for overeas studies:

(1) Mr. J. V. Shanbhag for the study of Chemical Engineering in the USA, Rs. 10,000; (2) Mr. V. N. Gunjal for studies in Irrigation Engineering in the USA, Rs. 8000; (3) Mr. G. B. Kalliampur for studies in Statistics in the USA Rs. 8,000; and (4) Mr. P. B. Kerkar for studies in Automobile Engineering at the Michigan University in the USA Rs. 1,500.

City's Health

The health returns of Bombay for the week-ened 17th July, 1948, were as follows:

The mortality 707 was 82 less than in the preceding week and the death-rate registered was 24.7 on the census population of 1941 as against 729 and 25.4 deaths and death-rate respectively for the 29th week of 1947. The present population is reported to be nearly 25,53,735 and the death-rate calculated on this population is 14.4. The average mortality for the corresponding week of the preceding quinquennium was 7.8 and the death-rate 26.8. Out of the total deaths, 184 were among infants under 1 year of age. Plague was absent. Cholera caused 10 attacks. Small-pox caused 10 attacks.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Each definition of an abuse invites abuse of the definition. —R. M. HUTCHIN.

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESS

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference meeting this week-end in Bombay has before it the momentous issue of Freedom of the Press. It is an issue that can no longer been burked. It is an issue which, despite appearances and assertions to the contrary, has not been to the fore in the sense in which it confronts us today. The Indian Press has in the past struck many a blow for freedom. But it must be remembered that mainly the Freedom, which was fought for was National Freedom. Freedom of the Press was only an incidental. To several Editors, it has been almost a basic tenet that restrictions under a National Government would have to be borne more cheerfully, and could be so endured, than the suppressions of an alien bureaucracy. This itself is an indication that the Freedom of the Press was all along conceived as part of the larger struggle. It was a feature noticed in the first months of independence that the National Press, as a whole, was inclined to comment with restraint on the shortcomings of the various Governments and that most Ministers tended to expect special consideration from the Press.

It is only very recently that in a section of the Press there has developed a highly critical attitude. The public security measures in the different provinces have been the target of attack, and they have proved a very vulnerable point in most ministries. As a matter of fact, there have been very few instances of the public security measures being misused against the Press but they have drawn attention to the limitations under which the Press does function and to the working of the Press Advisory System in the different provinces. The fierce attacks launched on the Press Advisory System and the criticisms to which these Committees in the very few provinces where they function, are subjected, are so many indications of the effective protection afforded by the System against Executive excess. In the days of danger, when wartime exigencies brought the Editor under official notice, the Press Advisory Committee helped and working journalist by intervening between him and the wrath of the Government. It served to rescue the Editor who erred by mistake not by malicious intent. Essentially an instrument for restraining the Government from acting without thinking, the immunity it conferred on Editors turned it sometimes into an excuse for journalistic thoughtlessness. The codes and conventions that were framed from time to time were not very often understood by the less conscientious Editors and, in some cases, not even considered with the seriousness they deserved. The Press Advisory Committee was there to intervene—for the rest, why worry? Very soon this aspect began to be forgotten and the admonitions of the Press Advisory Committee, which should have brought home to Editors, who had contravened the core, the necessity for greater caution, came to be regarded with irritation. At this stage, the Press Advisory System has reached the peak of its protective function. And it becomes necessary for something more severe to replace the Press Advisory Committee's admonitions if journalistic excesses are to be checked. Here is where the public security measures entrench on the freedom of the press.

It has been common experience, however, that security measures do not lead to improvement in either press standards or press manners. In the first place, the more rigorous the laws introduced by the Government, the less interest the press as a whole shows in defending the Government—whether the Government applies the laws rigidly or not. Secondly, the inroads made by the public security measures on the Editor's responsibility lead in turn to the increase of journalistic irresponsibility. Therefore, so far as the press is concerned, the public security measures have failed to have effect. But the object which they are intended to serve, still remains unserved. So far as the A.I.N.E.C. is concerned, that object is to secure the functioning of a free and responsible Press. This can be achieved best by restoring normal conditions for the press to function in. The Government should make its laws relating to the press clear and unequivocal and the editor should be left free to function within the law That is the position as far as it affects the Government-press relations. Regarding the internal reform of the Press, a great deal has to be done and it is essential that the A. I. N. E. C. applies itself to these problems as early as it can. The evolving of standards is a necessity for the journalistic profession as much as for any other. There are few professions which have a nobler tradition of public service and yet are to-day so disorganised and so little equipped for the heavy responsibilities entailed, as is journalism. In a number of instances, the only test today is the rather crude one of survivorship and that not seldom means pandering to the sensation-lust of the lower reaches of the reading public. A newspaper, it has been said, is a public utility in private hands. It must be a little better—at least—than the public it claims to serve. It must be an informed press that we aim at. It must be in the deepest sense of the term a responsible press as much as a free press. Freedom of the Press, in this sense, is freedom to err, to make mistakes, even to make wrong judgments. But it must not be twisted to mean freedom to mislead, to misrepresent or to distort things for a political or personal purpose. In a word, as the Luce Commission on Freedom of the Press has aptly put it, "the assumption that the man in error is actually trying for truth is of the essence of his claim for freedom." Nothing could more precisely define the social meaning of freedom of expression than this terse sentence. In the absence of accepted moral duties there can be no moral rights, observes the Commission; and if the Press ignores this aspect of the question, it can do so only at its own peril. What is necessary is that Government restraint must be replaced by self-correction and self-improvement, and it is to this great task that the A. I. N. E. C. must now turn itself.

Art In Bombay

It is evident from the two meetings held quite recently in the city that the report of the Art Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1946 with Mrs. Hansa Mehta as Chairman, was hitherto, least known even to the art and educational societies to whom it is of special interest. The report was published in February last and a brief press note on it was issued in the early part of May. No special effort, however, was made to circulate the report to the Press. We leave it to the Government to find out why proper and wider publicity has not been given to such a valuable publication. The Government can even now issue a detailed statement of policy regarding art education with particular reference to the Committee's recommendations. One of the noteworthy features of the report is that it is unanimous—a point which deserves special consideration of the Government. The Committee has presented a comprehensive and progressive plan of art education. The recommendations made by it on the various terms of reference appear to be definitely progressive when they are compared to the existing conditions. They are far-reaching and practicable. We hope Government will implement them as early as possible.

The Committee has dealt, in a logical order, with the administrative, educational and social aspects of art. As regards the administrative aspect, it has rightly stressed the necessity of creating a separate Department of Art and, to begin with, it has suggested the immediate constitution of an Advisory Board of Art Education. We endorse the Committee's view that art should be built up as a separate department. The administrative machinery for a highly specialised subject like art should be smooth and at the same time efficient. In fact, art has been a separate department in this province since 1928 when the Sir J. J. School of Art was converted into a department independent of the Director of Public Instruction and was placed under a separate Director. The department is already there; it has now to be consolidated and expanded. The transfer, suggested by the Committee, of the office of the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork to the art section will, when made, be a step towards its expansion in the right direction. The Government should accept the principle that everything pertaining to art should be centralised in the art section. We trust the Government will give effect to the various recommendations in such a manner that art is built up and developed as an independent department on its existing foundation.

As regards education in art, the Committee has made an important observation that "in an Indian School of Art the Indian spirit must pervade all art taught in that school and that there cannot be a separate section teaching Indian art". This should be a guiding principle to those who may be called upon to frame the curriculum of art education. Indian art traditions should be the basis and background of art and architectural education in India. The recommendations relating to the art training in Primary and Secondary schools are based upon the latest methods. They mark a distinct advance over the orthodox system of teaching drawing. Although the reform contemplated by them is a long-felt educational necessity, it cannot be introduced immediately, as it presupposes the availability of teachers trained in the new methods. For the requirements of primary schools, the Committee has recommended that the training in new methods should be made a compulsory subject in the primary teachers' training colleges. The recruitment of art teachers for secondary schools will depend upon the reorganisation of higher art education as outlined by the Committee, because the preparatory course of higher education is recommended to be one of the compulsory qualifications for admission to the normal training class, and this class being a section of the school of art will also have to be reorganised in conformity with the new scheme.

Obviously to begin with, the recommendations regarding higher art education and, therefore, its existing centre the Sir J. J. School or Art—will have to be given effect to first. Among the recommendations, there are some especially those pertaining to this institution, which do not require to be referred to any Board and upon which the Government could have acted direct and promptly, but the Government has, so far, not announced its policy with respect to them. The Sir J. J. School of Art is in need of expansion and development on the lines indicated by the Committee, and on the ground, too, of its being an existing institution, it should be assigned the first priority in the plan of expenditure which the Government proposes to incur on art. The Committee has outlined a plan for the overhauling and modernisation of the Reay Art workshops among the various sections of the school, and the Government should proceed with the execution of this plan as the workshops will be the centre of training in craft and in industrial design which is indicated to be a new section of specialised education. We draw the attention of the Government to the recommendations regarding the status and pay of teachers in the different sections of the school. Teachers in schools of art should be treated as a special class. Though working as teachers, they should feel that they are artists. They should be offered liberal terms and should also be provided, in schools, with the amenities which would keep up their spirit as artists.

Military Training

Sir,—The Defence Minister's scheme for the formation of a National Cadet Corps for Universities and Schools, and for imparting military training to selected professors and teachers is, indeed, praiseworthy, and the speed with which Government have put the scheme into operation is all the more remarkable. I am one of the first batch of professors from the Bombay University undergoing a course of infantry training at the Mahar Regimental Centre at Arangaon Camp near Ahmednagar. We have been much impressed by the keen interest evinced by the military authorities in all matters connected with the N.C.C. and the training of its officers Our training here is very systematic and well planned out. It is a good beginning and augurs a good end. The N.C.C. manned by its own trained officers, is destined to fulfil a vital role in our Universities and Schools.—Yours etc.

(Prof. ANGELO MOSES.
Mahar Regimental Centre,
Arangaon Camp,
July 16.

Freedom Of Press Essential To Democracy

FOREMOST AMONG THE RIGHTS OF MAN

(BY MICHAEL GRANT)

During the past 30 years the world has seen repeatedly the grim sequence of dictatorship, Government control of the Press, and aggressive war. Had the freedom of the Press been guaranteed as a fundamental human right and secured by an international authority able to assert international law even in totalitarian countries, dictators would have been unable to push the world into the abyss of war. By fighting for world Press Freedom, Britain is doing a great service for man's peace and prosperity.

The freedom of the Press has been crucified once again in some countries. In one country a secret body has been authorised to confiscate any newspaper of which it disapproves. People in another country had to endure that the pre-war Press, suppressed by the Nazi invaders, was never allowed to reappear after the liberation.

In some countries licences for publishing newspapers can only be obtained by Government-sponsored political parties or organisations. Rulers in one country had the idea of introducing a Press law "reform", punishing by death, the writer and publisher of any report which would "harm the reputation of the country".

There are countries where all printing machinery has been taken over by the Government, censors installed in editorial offices, while journalists of international reputation who were imprisoned by the Nazis, are dismissed, expelled from their unions and forbidden to write.

TRUTH CENSORED

To prevent the world from learning of crimes perpetrated against their own people, rulers in some countries imprison all citizens contacting Press centres of foreign embassies. Correspondents of world newspapers are expelled for "espionage" or for, allegedly, "endangering public peace, order and the safety of the State" or without any explanation. Civil servants are ordered to give no information about economic conditions in the country. Messages cabled by foreign Pressmen are censored and some telephone calls are systematically sabotaged. To prevent their own people from learning facts, which leak through in spite of these precautions, foreign newspapers, not popular with the dictators, are banned from some countries.

Believing that truth will kill noxious propaganda more efficiently than anything else, Britain has submitted proposals to the United Nations to recommend means by which freedom of information and of the Press may be assured throughout the world. In her fight for world Press freedom, Britain is guided by the spirits of many of her famous men such as Milton, John Stuart Mill, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats who spoke, wrote and fought for the freedom of the Press as foremost among the rights of man.

Attacking the medieval system of licensing and censorship of the Press in his AEROPAGITICA, published, defying the licensing regulations, in 1644, Milton dealt a death-blow to the censorship in England, where daily newspapers have appeared without any Government interference since 1702, when the first number of the DAILY COURANT was published.

UNWAVERING ATTITUDE

The unwavering British attitude is that the sole function of the Press is to inform and to tell the truth which must not be rationed by any Government. It was not without reason that the first article of the British Draft Convention submitted to the United Nations Conference provided for freedom to give and receive information and opinions without Government interference. The unsuccessful attempt by a totalitarian delegate the words "without Government interference" clearly revealed the fundamental difference between British and totalitarian views on the freedom of the Press.

"No Government has the right to set itself up as the judge of what views can be held or what views can be circulated, as views suppressed today might be acceptable tomorrow" the British Government representative said at the United Nations Conference. "It is essential that we should have the utmost freedom of expression" Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, has stated.

Again, at a meeting of newspaper editors in Washington, Sir Hartley Shawcross, the British Attorney General declared, "We may sometimes detest the things some of our papers say, but we will defend to the uttermost to say them. In their columns headed "Letter to the Editor', British newspapers never hesitate to publish views in opposition to their editorial policy.

When at a British trade union conference the general secretary suggested that the journalists present should consult him sending anything to their newspapers from the conference room concerning a debate which was about to begin, the most vigorous protest against such an idea came from the reporter representing the newspaper of the Labour movement.

DISCRIMINATING PUBLIC

Any person in Britain is entitled to publish without licence a new newspaper or periodical provided that it does not use more than eight hundredweight of newsprint in a four-month period. Britons believe that a wide variety of newspapers, independent of Government control, and representing all shades of opinion, promotes a high standard of accuracy by creating a discriminating public.

The British are the world's greatest newspaper readers. On a percentage basis more Britons read newspapers than do the inhabitants of any other country. Forty-eight million Britons buy some 29 million copies of newspapers every day. The statistics of newspaper reading in Britain indicate that many people subscribe to more than one daily newspaper.

"I believe that the freedom of the Press is one of the great liberties for which men should contend to the very last. So long as the Press is allowed to be unfettered in our land, the more hope we have of avoiding those terrible things which are happening in the world today' said Mr. Justice Birkett, one of the eight judges on the tribunal which, after the world's longest trial in Nuremburg, sentenced the Nazi war criminals who, after coming to power, had killed the freedom of the Press.

Karachi Taken Over By Pakistan Centre

KARACHI, July 23 (API): A simple ceremony at the office of Pakistan's Ministry of the Interior here today marked the transfer of the administration of Karachi from the Government of Sind to the Government of Pakistan.

R. Syed Hashim Raza, until Thursday Secretary to the Governor of Sind, who has been appointed First Administrator of Karachi, assumed charge of his new office in the building of the Ministry of the Interior.

The area now under Central Administration is about 556 square miles including the air and sea ports, headquarters of the North-western Railways, all the islands of Karachi and the Karachi sea faces including Keamari Harbour.

In order to keep the continuity of administration in Karachi it has been decided that all the 50 and odd officers who had hitherto administered Karachi under the direction of the Provincial Government will now be the employees of the Pakistan Government.

For all practical purposes, the new administration of Karachi will have the same powers as a Provincial Government.

COMMITTEE OF SIX

The order establishing the Federal Capital provides for the appointment of a Committee of six persons to make recommendations on the division of the assets and liabilities of Karachi between the Governments of Pakistan and Sind.

The personnel of the Committee are expected to be appointed in the nearest future. The Committee will consist of an equal number of representatives of the Central and the Sind Governments.

Cases of differences of opinion between the members of the Committee will be referred to the Qaid-i-Azam for is arbitration.

With Karachi under their administration, the Pakistan Government is now expected to proceed with its plans for the future development of the Federal Capital.

The administration of justice in Karachi, it is pointed out, will continue under the Sind Chief Court.

SIND'S CAPITAL

The Sind Government, which administered Karachi until Thursday, will continue to have the Capital of the Province in Karachi until the location of Sind's new capital is decided. Hyderabad (Sind) is likely to be the choice, but no decision regarding this has yet been taken.

It is understood that 20 per cent of the territory of Pakistan's Federal capital is at present cultivable land.

Artillery Day On Kashmir Front

NEW DELHI, July 23. (API): Except for enemy shelling, there is little to report from our Force Headquarters in Kashmir, says a 'Communique' issued by the Defence Ministry tonight.

In the Uri-Chakothi sector, enemy 25-pounders fired 250 shells and 100 mortar bombs on our forward positions. Our artillery neutralised enemy fire.

The enemy, attempting to build bunkers west of Jhangar was dispersed by our mortar fire. Direct hits were observed on an enemy group in this area. Four enemy casualties were seen being carried away.

Elsewhere patrolling continues.

'People's Age' Editor's Bail Application Rejected

NEW DELHI, July 23. (API): The bail application of Mr. M. B. Rao, Editor, printer and publisher of the 'People's Age,' Bombay who is being prosecuted by the Delhi authorities for alleged criticism of the Delhi administration was rejected today by the Sessions Judge, Delhi.

Earlier, a similar application was also rejected by the Magistrate trying the case against Mr. Rao.

Heavy Floods In Kashmir

Several Villages Submerged Crops Damaged

SRINAGAR, July 23 (API): Heavy floods yesterday submerged vast number of villages in Anantnag District and adjoining areas of Kashmir Valley, about 35 miles south of Srinagar.

Crops have been damaged and some villages marooned as a result of floods in the River Jhelum. Caused by incessant rains for the last few days in the Valley of Kashmir.

The water-level at Sangham and Ram Munshi Bhag has risen up to 28.4 and 17.5 feet respectively. The flood-channel in Srinagar is full of water. No loss of life and property is reported.

The Director-General of the Rural Development Department of the Jammu and Kashmir Government, who has returned after a tour of the affected areas told pressmen that there was no cause for anxiety and that relief had already been rushed to those places.

RAINS DISLOCATE COLLIERY WORKS

DHANBAD, July 23 (A. P. I.):—Unusually heavy rainfall throughout the coalfield area, which is still continuing, is causing anxiety to the mining industry here. During the small hours of July 20 alone, the rainfall was recorded at about 6 inches. Many an embankment have been washed away causing damage to paddy fields and roads. Some mines are reported to have been rendered unworkable owing to large accumulation of rain water.

The rains, while dislocating normal colliery works due to damage to roads and approaches, have, however, proved to be a boon in another respect to the miners as well as owners in as much as normal supply of water from Topchanchi reservoir, which was suspended owing to scarcity of rain, has now been resumed.

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TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Telegram, dated May 6, 1948, from the Nizam of Hyderabad to the Governor-General of India (Lord Mountbatten):

"I have read in the paper that Your Excellency is leaving India in June next. Under the circumstances I remind you of my invitation to visit Hyderabad, which I had extended some time ago and trust that you will not disappoint me as I am anxious to make any acquaintance with you prior to your departure, since you belong to the Royal family."

* * *

Professor Bhansali is reported to have explained that he gave up his fast only after securing an assurance from the Hyderabad States Authorities that his movements within the State territory would not be subject to any restrictions.

Whereat we are reported to have observed that between them Professor Bhansali and the Hyderabad State Authorities are in danger of starting a fast—break—fast sequence.

* * *

A Ministerial crisis is stated to be brewing in Hyderabad over Commerce Minister J. V. Joshi's allegations of Razakar atrocities.

Mr. Joshi has certainly created a sensation in the outside world. And no refutation of his allegations can be sufficiently convincing and conclusive than the dismissal if not also accompanied by handing him over to the Razakar—of Mr. J. V. Joshi.

* * *

The Indian Defence Department communique reports continued enemy shelling of Indian positions in all sectors of the Kashmir front with 25-pounders, 3.7 howitzers and three-inch mortars.

Which only shows how successfully the patriotic nationals of Kashmir, who alone are fighting the war in their hundreds of able-bodied trained thousands, have been capturing arms and munitions from their "enemies". If you or the Kashmir Commission want confirmation of this splendid achievement you or the Kashmir Commission have only respectfully to consult one of the earliest pronouncements by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

* * *

The only reason according to the Manager of the Pakistan Olympic team why Pakistan has not sent girl athletes is their lack of international standard and not any prejudice against women's participation in the Games.

What? Not the principles and obligations of the "Purdah"?

This open defiance of the 'Purdah' is most shockingly scandalous. And we earnestly hope Mr. Firoz Khan Noon will include a specific and stringent provision about it in his proposed Shariat Bill.

Yes, yes, Mr. Firoz Khan Noon. What is amusing you, hey?

* * *

The House of Lords (that is to say—the Tories) which has now yielded to the Commons on the question had, we learn objected the word "citizen" in the U K Nationality Bill because, among other reasons, "their Tory lordships did not see how there could be a common citizenship between the United Kingdom and colonies in various stages of development."

For once we and their lordships are in full agreement. We too cannot see how, although, of course, the noble Tories would indignantly disagree with the reasons of our agreement.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Ill-Advised Strike

We heartily approve of the principle of having an Indian language is the medium of instruction in schools, and as a matter of fact the regional languages in this province are commonly used as media even in the upper classes in our high schools. But we cannot approve of the hunger strike and other such methods adopted by some students of the Marwari Vidyalaya High School, Bombay, to compel the school authorities to introduce Hindi, immediately as the medium of instruction from the fourth standard to the matriculation class. The managing committee of the Vidyalaya has already decided to adopt the Hindi medium in the higher classes in 1949. It finds it very difficult to introduce it immediately because of the difficulties in securing suitable text books and Hindi-trained staff. In spite of these difficulties the Committee is prepared to adopt the Hindi medium in the fourth standard if a good majority of the parents of the boys concerned desire the change. This is a fair compromise and most students are said to be satisfied with it. It is to be hoped the strikers will immediately call off their ill-advised strike.

Curious

It is curious that the Congress Municipal Party, which is in power in the Corporation which owns the B.E.S.T. buses and trams, brings forward a resolution in the house charging the B.E.S.T. traffic staff with discourteous and insulting behaviour towards the public. It is even more curious that the leader of the Party moves an amendment referring the resolution to the B.E.S.T. Committee itself, whose supervision is indirectly censured. However, when the Congress Party itself charges the traffic staff with discourteous behaviour to the public, it may be considered to be proof positive of such behaviour, if proof is at all neded for a familiar feature of our buses. Is it suggested that the B.E.S.T. Committee has so long been quite ignorant of this daily nuisance?

Two Years Record

The Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay, has just issued a pamphlet containing the full text of Mr. Kher's address to the Progressive Group, Bombay, delivered in May last. The address is a concise review of the work of the Bombay Government during the last two years. That record is one of which, taken as a whole, any Provincial Government may be proud. The review would have been more convincing if it contained more precise facts and figures. But such as it is, it deserves to be read by all interested in the welfare of the province. The pamphlet is attractively got up and contains a number of illustrations vividly showing how the different ministers or their departments carry on their work. The pamphlet, like the original address, bears the appropriate title "Two years in the service of the People".

Congressmen's Responsibilities

Addressing a large number of Congressmen at Nagpur the other day,—Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Congress Secretary, gave a much needed hint to Congressmen to strive to retain the confidence and support of the people. Many Congressmen seem to believe that since they have helped most to win independence and power for the people they are entitled to good share of the power. The scramble for power has created a number of parties and groups based on narrow parochial interests or caste divisions, and these are vying with one another in hurling irresponsible criticism on the Central and the Provincial Governments. Mr. Deo, therefore, found it necessary to point out the many internal and external dangers to the peace and prosperity of the country and to warn Congressmen against saying or doing anything which may have the effect of weakening the hands of Government. There is also a class of Congressmen who seem to think that because they belong to the party in power they can dictate to the officials in the discharge of their responsibilities. Such persons positively lower both the Congress organisation and the Congress Government in the estimation of the public. The consequences are most mischievous when the more influential Congressmen succeed in persuading weak-minded ministers to set aside summarily the decisions of conscientious officials.

the open air...

Excited calls from the garden this morning announced a "new find". On investigation, I found my son trying to catch a Stick Insect whose camouflage, good as it was, was yet not good enough to enable it to escape the bright eyes of a small boy! At last two pairs of hands succeeded in catching the wily insect and it was proudly carried indoors for a closer inspection. It must surely have been a record specimen for it measured no less than seven inches from the tips of its antennae to the thread-like bristles at the end of its body, while its slender legs were almost four inches in length.

In its natural surroundings the Stick Insect is most difficult to see if it remains still, for the long slim green body looks just like a twig or a blade of grass. In repose it sits with front legs held up in a position reminiscent of that of the Praying Mantis as it waits for its prey. The Stick Insect, however, is a vegetarian and does not share the ferocious habits of its cannibal cousins, the Mantis.

INDONESIA BREAKS OFF TALKS WITH DUTCH

Holland's Failure To Suggest Alternative Peace Plan

BATAVIA, July 23 (Reuter): The Indonesian Republican Government today decided to break off negotiations with the Dutch on the future status of the Republic.

The Government is prepared to carry on the parallel talks with the Dutch for the implementation of a Truce Agreement

Reporting this the Republican News Agency, "Antara", said members of its negotiating body would remain in the Republican Capital of Jogjakarta.

DUTCH FAILURE

The Republican Government, in a COMMUNIQUE announcing its decision, said it was five weeks since the proposals of the Australian and American members of the United Nation's Good Offices Commission for a settlement had been turned down by the Dutch without explanation. The Dutch had also failed to suggest other methods to avoid a deadlock in the political talks.

Because of this the negotiations for a political settlement had come to a standstill and at present they could not possibly be continued.

The Republican Government COMMUNIQUE continued:

"It is no use for the political section of the Republican Delegation to continue meetings which will not discuss anything. The Government has decided it is not necessary for the political section of the Republican Delegation to proceed to Batavia at the end of the present talks at Kaliurang near Jogjakarta (talks are held at Batavia and Jogjakarta alternatively for three week periods).

"Only the Committee's of the Delegation who are discussing the implementation of the Truce Agreement will proceed with their work."

REACTION IN THE HAGUE

Official reaction in the Hague interpreted the Republican word "break off" as "interrupt", in the sense that the door was not finally closed. It was pointed out that the Dutch suspended the talks on June 16, but they were later renewed.

Dutch sources in the Hague suggested that the Republican announcement would precipitate a clash between the moderates and experiments next Monday, when the national programme signed by all the political parties in the Republic is to be discussed by the Cabinet.

NEWS FROM BATAVIA

They quoted reliable observers in Batavia as saying that the Cabinet must either accept or reject the programme in its entirety which might put in an awakward situation as some of the Articles are considered to conflict with the Truce Agreement signed with the Dutch last January.

It was also suggested in the Hague that the "throwing down of the gauntlet" by the Indonesians would strengthen the group in Holland pressing for a "firmer" treatment of the Republic.

BATTLE FOR TAIYUAN

Initiative Passes Over To Nanking

NANKING, July 23 (Reuter)—Chinese Government troops, after days of hard fighting, today held the initiative in the battle for Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, and on the central Hopei provincial front, according to Government dispatches.

Major counter-drives may soon be launched to crack Communist forces operating in the two sectors, the dispatches said.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, during a brief stay in Taiyuan yesterday, assured the Provincial Government that reinforcements would arrive to strengthen the defences, semi-official dispatches said.

The Generalissimo appealed for whole-hearted co-operation between the public and the army, and held up Mukden, the much fought—over Manchurian City, as an outstanding example where such co-operation had "eliminated the Communist threat."

Olympic Banner Missing!

LONDON, July 23. (Reuter): The big Olympic five-circle banner vanished today from Richmond Park Olympic Camp where for a week it has fluttered over the heads of 1,200 athletes from 17 nations.

When day broke it was missing from its 30-foot high staff in the middle of the camp.

Group Captain A. H. Swen, Camp Commandant, said he suspected it had been taken as a souvenir.

Another theory pinned the blame on a member of one of the teams who are incensed at being moved from the camp.

IF NOT NEHRU, WHO?

Is there an alternative to the Nehru Government? During recent months there has been a spate of criticism against the Nehru Government. How far is this criticism justified? A distinguished contributor discusses this crucial problem in the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly."

Eight To The Century

Bernard Shaw completes 92 years tomorrow. The paradox of his career is that he should have so much fame and so little influence. Our contributor says Shaw is the clown with a broken heart. Do you agree?

From Sculptor To Premier

An exclusive article on the amazing career of Zapotocky, the Communist Premier of Czechoslovakia.

Marriage Of True Minds

The story of the partnership of Sydney and Beatrice Webb.

These are only a few of the interesting features you will find in the next issue of the

Bombay Chronicle

Weekly

Sunday, July 25

Pakistan Jute For India

Question To Figure In Inter-Dominion Talks

CALCUTTA, July 23 (API): The question of import of raw jute from Pakistan into the Indian Dominion is one of the subjects for discussion at the ensuing high level Inter-Dominion Conference to be held in New Delhi on July 31, according to Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, Government of India, who met the members of the Indian Jute Mills Association in Calcutta today.

Pakistan had undertaken, under the terms of an earlier agreement entered into at the Inter-Dominion Conference held at Karachi in May last, to supply India with 50 lakhs bales of raw jute during the current jute year 1948-49. The commitment, Mr. Neogy hoped, would be fully implemented by Pakistan. The interests of the jute industry, which provided employment to thousands of Indians and was helping the country to earn foreign exchange to a considerable extent, would always receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration from the Government, the Minister said.

In reply to a suggestion for the increase of jute production in India, so that the jute mills in the Dominion could be independent of supply from Pakistan, Mr. Neogy observed that steps had already been taken by the Ministry concerned to grow more jute. The economies of the two Dominions, Mr. Neogy pointed out, were , however, complementary, and he was quite certain that, sooner or later, Pakistan would also realize this fact.

Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Minister for Commerce and Finance, West Gengal, was also present at the meeting and participated in the discussions.

Earlier, accompanied by Mr. C. C. Desai, Commerce Secretary, Mr. Neogy inspected the office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and the shipping offices in Calcutta.

Mr. Desai separately attended a meeting of the Indian Tea Association where points relating to the reorganization of the Tea Market Expansion Board and amendments in the Indian Tea Cess Act where discussed.

BANDRA GYMKHANA BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Bandra Gymkhana Open Badminton Championships, which are the curtain raisers of the Bombay badminton season commences on Saturday. It has attracted a number of leading players from the country in all the events. Amongst those participating in the men's single events are H. Ferreira, the holder of the men's single title, Lewis, Shroff, Bala Ullal Mugwe and Rangnekar. The latter returns to the game after an absence of quite some time during which he was not quite fit and subsequently had to devote more time to cricket.

In the men's doubles events Rangnekar is partnered by Mandgaonkar; while the Ullal brothers, the holders, have also entered and will encounter stiff opposition from Mugwe and Patwardhan, Shroff and Ferreira and Dinker Rao and Shirke.

The other three main events are also well filled with top-ranking players like Miss Chinoy and Mrs. Lewis, in the singles, who will also be paired in the doubles event. In the mixed the Lewises, Miss M. Mehta and Rangnekar and others will oppose Miss Moloobhoy and Dinker Rao, the holders.

RANGOON, July 23, (Reuter): The Burmese Foreign Office announced today that so far as the Government was aware there was no foundation in a Nanking report on Tuesday that an armed invasion of Chinese territory was being organised in North Burma.

MINISTER'S PARTY TO EDITORS

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, and Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay, among the editors who are in the city for the A.I.N.E. Conference snapped after Mr. Morarji's party at the Council Hall on Friday.

KHER'S ASSURANCE TO EDITORS

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, today gave an assurance to India's newspaper editors that his Government's anxiety would always be not to invade the freedom of the Press. He however, told that that it was up to them to maintain high standard, nay Himalayan standard of journalism in this country.

Mr. Kher was speaking at a tea party given by the Government of Bombay to the editors, who are in the city in connection with the annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

TEST OF LIBERTY

The Premier said that unless there was complete co-operation between the Press and the Government, the country would not progress or prosper. A number of restrictions, he said, had to be placed on the rights and privileges of the people and the press in times of emergency, but the test of liberty was whether the people had a right to criticise the actions of the Government. Here he quoted the Right Hon'ble Chuter Ede and said:

"Liberty or absence of liberty cannot be judged by the number of restrictions imposed for the purposes of order and social convenience on members of the community. The test of liberty is whether the people of the country have the opportunity to critise such restrictions, to agitate for their withdrawal or amendment and to succeed in their object if they can persuade the majority to adopt their view."

Mr. Kher reminded the editors that the country was passing through a period of emergency and crisis following the attainment of freedom. He, however, hoped that the present difficulties would be over very soon.

RED PRESS

Making a reference to the Communist press, which is so vociferous against Government actions, he said that the Communists do not stop to see what type of Press there is in Russia.

Here he told the editors it was up to them to standa up and build a high standard of journalism. He advised them not to put self interest or party interest before interest of the country. National interest must come first and all other interests later. As a soldier dies for the country, a doctor for patient, so the Press should die for noble traditions and good of society and country.

EDITORS' THANKS

Mr. T. K. Ghosh, Editor of the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika', said that the press in all the provinces was enjoying real freedom under the Congress regime.

Mr. Devdas Ganhi, President of the A.I.N.E.C., expressed gratefulness of the Press for the assurance given by the Premier.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, thanked the editors for responding to the invitation of the Government and attending the function.

HYDERABAD TERROR EXPOSED

(Continued from Page 1.)

came to me as a Hindu Minister and told their woeful stories. I cried. I have spent sleepless nights after seeing these sights.

Powerless Government

"Under the circumstances I cannot continue to lend by name to the Government which is powerless to prevent these heart-rending atrocities which I have seen with my own eyes, and hence I submit my resignation herewith."

DEPRECATES WAR TALKS

Mr. Joshi added: "War seems to be on the lips of every Muslim brother, but may I know against whom are these preparations of war? Our Hyderabad is surrounded on all sides by the Indian Union. There are hard and fast geographical and historical relations between Hyderabad and the Indian Union. Almost every Hyderabadi, be he a Hindu or a Muslim, has his social and economic relations with the Union of India, which are, and shall ever be, inseparable.

"God forbid if the Government of Hyderabad and the Government of India have to adopt the course of armed conflict under no circumstances I will be a party to such a disaster which will lead to destruction of the entire structure of the state."

NO REIMPOSITION OF CLOTH CONTROL

KHER GIVES ACCOUNT OF DISCUSSIONS IN DELHI

BOMBAY, Friday:

The view that the Cabinet of the Government of India would accept the recommendations made by the recent conference of Premiers of Provinces and States as well as of Ministers of Civil Supplies regarding the control of cloth, was expressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, in an interview with pressmen to-day.

Mr. Kher who returned to the city after attending a series of high level conferences lasting over five days at New Delhi gave a first hand account of what took place at these conferences.

At the Conference on cloth control, he stated, Orissa demanded immediate reimposition of control. But all other provinces unanimously were of the view that control would give a meagre quota of five yards per head and would therefore be devoid of any significance. The Conference, on the other hand, recommended that measures should be taken for the requisitioning of medium and coarser varieties of cloth to meet the needs of the people in the lower income groups. It was also decided to speed up and increase the production of cloth of lower counts, namely 80 and below. It was also decided that fair price shops should be run by governments or co-operative societies in which people of lower income groups should be enabled to buy cloth at cheap rates.

Mr. Kher told the pressmen that on the first two days, July 16 and 17 he attended a conference of the newly formed states to fix the number of seats that should be allotted to them for membership of the Constituent Assembly. At this conference there was displayed huge maps presenting a picture of the reintegrated states. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who attended it asked humorously if it was a conference or an exhibition. Mr. Kher also said that he felt that he would have to learn anew the geography of India.

The Second conference which Mr. Kher attended was with the Home Ministers of all the provinces and states. At this conference Security measures were discussed and decisions were arrived at.

Mr. Kher also attended a conference on relief and rehabilitation of refugees. At this conference two committees were appointed on one of which he worked. This committee prepared a resolution on quotas of refugees to be assigned to the care of different provinces and states and for the building of houses for their accommodation.

Brazil Honours Mahatma

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 23, (Reuter): Vargas Equare, in the heart of Rio's theatre and cinema-land, named after ex-President Getulia Vargas, will be renamed Mahatma Gandhi square on August 15, Indian Independence Day.

The decree announcing this change described Mahatma Gandhi as "the universally known Indian apostle who forms part of that rare company, those great figures outstanding for their modesty, purity and spiritualism."

Britain's Mid-East Command

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter): The British War Office announced today a reorganisation of the Middle East Higher Army Command, which will bring land forces from the Mediterranean to Somalia, East Africa and Mauritius under a single headquarters.

Establishment of this wide new Command follows the withdrawal of British troops from Palestine and is designed to integrate as closely as possible the operations of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Middle-East land forces will have a small headquarters working closely with he other two services. He will be concerned chiefly with strategy and wider aspects of administrative planning.

Under him will be two Lieutenant-Generals' Commands. The "Egypt and Mediterranean" Command will take in the whole of the Mediterranean area and bordering countries and the "East Africa Command" will take in British Somalia, East and Central Africa Colonies and Mauritius.

OLYMPIC SWIMMING DRAW

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter): The Olympic Swimming Draw made late last night is being published here today and is now being prepared for publication by the games organisers. There are six heats containing forty-seven competitors in the 100 metres free style. Draw for heats in which there are Indian competitors is as follows:

FIRST HEAT: Mansoor, India; Szathmary, Hungary; Karamally, Pakistan; Burke, Australia; Jany, France; Guimarcs, Brazil; I. Rez, Spain; Johansson, Sweden.

SECOND HEAT: Mitra, India; Guerra, Spain; Kendall, Britain; Szigaard, Hungary; Canton, Argentine; Ferrer, Cuba; Olssen, Sweden; Carter, United States.

THIRD HEAT: Nag, India; Judd, Canada; Boyd, Australia; Isaac, Mexico; Bagadi, Egypt; Kadas, Hungary.

MILAN BUSES FOR BOMBAY

MILAN, July 23, (UPI): The Bombay Tramway Co., have signed a contract with the Isotta Fraschini Co., of Milan for the supply of 500 motor buses to be employed for the urban transport services in Bombay.

It should be noted that Isotta Fraschini has already orders for buses from Buenos Aires and from Valparaiso

SOVIET TERMS TO END BERLIN BLOCKADE

(Continued from Page 1.)

liche Rundschau" said 2,800 new food shops would be opened in the eastern sector of the city to sell to Germans from the western sectors. The larger rations provided for Eastern sector Germans will be available for those from the West. They must register their food cards with offices in the Soviet Sector.

It was reliably learned today that while there is complete agreement on general principle between London and Washington on the next move, no decision had yet been reached on a final joint draft. Discussion was still required on certain points of phrasing.

The response will express readiness for widely-based talks on outstanding problems between the Western Powers and Russia, but will stress that they cannot be held under pressure.

The "Way Out"

MOSCOW, July 23, (UPI): Willingness of the Soviet Union to negotiate with the Western Powers concerning Berlin, provided that the talks deal with Germany as a whole and not linked with pre-conditions, is reiterated by the "Izvestia," which states that the realisation of the Soviet proposals based on Potsdam decision is that "Way out of German situation created by the Western Powers."

The Newspaper accuses the Western Powers of intentionally creating a complex and dangerous situation in Berlin, and notes of profound public uneasiness in West Europe and America. It has forecast that the "campaign of wild hysteria waged around the Berlin crises would still further undermine the prestige of the Western Powers in the eyes of the public of the world."

Additional U.S Air Transports For Germany

WASHINGTON, July 23, (UPA): General Lucius Clay, American Commander in Germany, said today that the United States was sending a large number of additional air transports to Germany that can overcome the Russian blockade through the winter.

He told the press, "We will be able to deliver to Berlin and environs 4,500 tons daily. We can provide the food and enough coal for absolutely essential needs."

INDIAN CLOTH AND PAKISTAN: HOW BORDER PACT WORKS

NEW DELHI, July 23 (UP)—An official of the Pakistan Government made a statement to a newspaper in Delhi recently that the attitude of the Government of India and the Indian textile industry had given rise to cloth difficulties in Pakistan

From the information available in the Ministry of Industry and Supply of the Government of India, it is learnt that there is no truth in these allegations.

It is stated here that Pakistan's cloth difficulties had been brought about by her unwillingness to adopt a common cotton and cloth policy with the Government of India and her failure to make supplies of raw cotton available to India in normal volume, without which India obviously cannot manufacture the cloth needed by Pakistan.

THE BARTER AGREEMENT

According to the terms of the agreement now in force, Pakistan is entitled to purchase 75,000 bales of cotton and yarn in India against 1,25,000 bales of raw cotton to be supplied to India Movement of raw cotton has been left entirely to trade channels but unfortunately the Pakistan Government has not been willing to allow movement of cloth in the opposite direction equally to trade channels.

Further, since 75,000 bales represent approximately one week's production of the Indian mills, the charge that the Government of India decontrolled cloth and yarn just to prevent Pakistan from securing her supplies, is untenable.

WHY NOT SEND TO INDIA?

It is not clear why the Pakistan Government has chosen to export large quantities of cotton to other foreign countries when it is in her interests to supply the cotton to India and secure her own requirements of cloth, India being the largest and cheapest source of supplies to Pakistan. The cloth contracted for by Pakistan, from Japan, Czechoslovakia and Russia is less than 10 per cent of the supplies made by India since January 1. The allegation that 47,000 bales of cotton, despatched to Bombay, have not been taken up by the Indian mills is baseless. If the prices are reasonable, Indian mills will take up as much as Pakistani cotton offered.

COMMUNIST PARTY OUTLAWED

Equipment And Arms Being Flown To Meet 'Desperate' Situation' In Malaya

LONDON, July 23 (Reuter): British authorities in Malaya today outlawed the Communist Party and three "satellite" organisations in the Federation and Singapore Island, and clamped a curfew on the Johore Strait linkink the two territories.

In London, Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones told Parliament that the Communist Party's aim in Malaya was to proclaim a Communist State as soon as a substantial area had been seized by "ruthless violence."

Equipment and arms had been flown to Malaya to deal with the "desperate situation" there, and the British Government was doing everything necessary to provide reinforcements, he said.

The four organisations banned today were the Malayan Communist Party, the New Democratic Youth League, the Youth League for the National Defence of Malaya, and the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Ex-Comrades Association. All four were said to be involved in the present terror campaign.

GENEVA, July 23, (UPA): The United Nations Thursday night approved a sum of 78,000,000 dollars to aid children in devastated countries all over the world.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Previous Closing	32 30
Today's Opening	32.33
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	32.26
Difference	—6

(New York Cotton Market will remain closed on Saturday).

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 23.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:+

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 37.
General Motors dol. 62-1/2.
United States Steel Common unquoted.
Ditto Pref. unquoted.—(Reuter).

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 23.

	Rs. As.
Silver Bullion Forward	177 12
Gold Forward	112 9
Sovereign	74 8

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, July 23.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange Association :—

Government of India Loans three per cent 1986 '99/1, three per cent 1970 to 100/3, Government of Travancore three per cent 1952 54 103/12, Government of Madras three per cent 1960 101.

BANK: Travancore 23/12.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17-8, Mysore 50, Travancore 11.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 5/12, Cochin Malabar 7/12, Devashola 17/8 Nellimapthys 1/7, Ouchterlony 6/10, Perumalais 23/4, Pullangodes 1/1, Thirumbadi 2/5, T. R. and T. Co. 6/14 Vaikundam 7/5.

TEXTILES: Balasubramania 38/8, Bangalore Woollen 258, Buckinghams 164, Buckinghams Prefs. 196, Cambodias 9/12, Coimbatore C. M. 92, Coimbatore Pioneer 102, Coimbatore Spgs. 45, Janardhanas 44/8, Lakshmi (CD CR) 105, Madras 41 Mettura XD 320, Radhakrishnas 144/8, Raja Lakshmis 57/, Rangavilas XD 47, Trichinopolys 12/15, Vasanthas 101.8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cements 62/8, P. A. C. T. S. 659, India Cements 14/8, Mettur Chem. CD 9, Loyal Textiles 27/4, Malabar Industrials 16/8.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 23.

Cotton Sind NT 92, Punjab 289, F. 107, LSS 92, Four F. 81, Rates fully steadier but business at standstill as local prices much above buyers ideas. Sind NT New Crop Oct. —, Nov. 91/8. Arrivals nil. Exports 8950, mostly for Russia and China. It is understood Pakistan Government preparing scheme for increasing area under cotton cultivation specially of variety known as American NT and 289 F. Present areas under American types is roughly eight-five per cent of total area in Pakistan.

Cottonseeds NT 7/14, Desi 8 8, Rapeseeds 179, steadily held. Gold Tezabi 107/12 Sovereigns 73 12, Silver Coins 129.

Steady stock exchange Pakistan State Bank 100, Habib Bank 167, Habib Insurance 74, Muhammadi Steamship 97, Orient Airways 24. Three per cent 1960 Government Loan 100/8, Market steady.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, July 23.

Wheat 23 21, Gram 13/4, Barley 12 8, Bejhar 12, Maize 10, Bajra 11 Juwar 14, Rice Basmati 50 to 56 Sela 40 to 45, Guwar 13, Peas 12 8, Arhar 12 8, Urd 20, Moong 19, Masoor 14 8, Stock: Wheat 7, Gram 4, Barley 162, Peas 10, Arhar 7, Maize 17 Khattiee, Gur Ready 13 8, Shankar 12 12, Forward Pugan 10/9/3, Opened 10/9 3, Steady Yesterday Closed 10 9, Sarson 25, Tarameed 21 to 18/8, Oil 70, Ollcake 7/8, Benola 12 to 14/8, Oats 9, Methi 14 8 Bardana Asus 100, October 111, Steady Silver Forward 106 10, Opened 106/8, Yesterday Closed 106/8, Steady Gold Forward 111, Opened 111, Yesterday Closed 110/12.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 23.

Coiryarn Beypore 135 145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 105, Unsarbled 95, Cocoanuts Raw 105, Dry 150, Cocoanut Oil 460, Copra Office 318, Dilpasand 325, Madrasnotan 325, Pepper Wynaad 1330, Country 1315, Dry Ginger Charnad 400, Ernad 375, Coffee Robusta 160, Timber Pali 50 57/8 Junglewood 25/30, Vellarine 40/50, Benteak 35 45, Teak 95/120, Mango 3/4/4, Teak 16/20, Rosewood 12/20.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Market fluctuated very narrowly, general trend to square up commitments in steel shares while in textiles every rise attracted sellers closed quiet according to latest market gossip dividend of Rs. 61/8/9 on Deferred and 12/8 0 on ordinary shares is is considered likely some expect issue of debentures of about ten crore rupees by Tata Steel Ltd.

Closing quotations:—Arvind 1661, Ambika 463, Calico 1261, Deffered 1606, Ahmedabad Cotton 580, Ashok 646/4/0, Ramkrishna 397 8 0, Lal Mill 617/8 0, Silver Cotton 280, Shorrok 860, National 1900.

R

For making false entries on the Cloth Registration Sheets of some of their consumers, Rs. 250 have been ordered to be forfeited from the deposits of M/s. CHANDRA STORES, Ex-Rationed Cloth Distributor No. B(a)/210, Khandke Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar and HAJARIMAL VIRCHAND, Ex-Rationed Cloth Distributor, No. B(a)/68, Masagaon Tram Terminus, Bombay, respectively.

For closing sales of cloth earlier than the scheduled hours and giving preferential treatment to some of the customers and for rude behaviour towards the customers Rs. 100 have been ordered to be forfeited from the deposit of SHAH DONGARSHI VIRJI, Ex-Rationed Cloth Distributor, No. B(b)/129, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

For making false entries of sales in the cash memos, the deposit of Rs. 2,000 deposited by M/s. WILSON STORES, EBRAHIM AHMED & CO., Ex-Rationed Cloth Distributor No. B(a)/278, 33, Kholsa Mohalla, Pydhonie, Bombay, have been ordered to be forfeited.

For tampering with the entries in the duplicate copy of the cashmemo, Rs. 500 have been ordered to be forfeited from the deposit of CHUNILAL SARDARMAL, Ex-Rationed Cloth Distributor, No. B(a)/37, Station Road, Malad.

For refusal to sell long cloth to one of their customers, Rs 250 have been ordered to be forfeited from the deposit of M/s. MAY FAIR, Ex-Rationed Cloth Distributors, 6a, 2nd, Topiwala Building, Mohamedali Road, Bombay.

FLY

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FLY YOUR FREIGHT

ON THE SILVER SCREEN

"MAJBOOR"

Drama Of Communal Concord

Bombay Talkies' latest roduction "Majdoor" is running in the 18th week at Kamal Talkies inspite of the heavy rains and other unforeseen circumstances.

Shyam's performance as the favourite lad of the village with Munawar Sultana playing his girl and sweet tunes introduced by Music-director Gulam Haider have enhanced box-office value of the picture. The picture has been directed by Nazir Ajmeri who has very cleverly handled the delicate problem of inter-communal relations. The picture has proved to be a hit at Poona, Sholapur Bhavnagar and Jamnagar where it was released very recently

SHAMIM who is featured in "Toote Tare" at Royal Opera House

"BICHHADE BALAM"

A Social Picture At Imperial

The woeful lot of many an innocent woman in Indian society is depicted in Ranjit's "BICHHADE BALAM", which is running in the second week at the Imperial

In this picture we find how a wife had to suffer because of a supicion that begins to lurk in the mind of the husband. This suspicion is engendered by the wagging tongues of the idle. The pathos of the tale is all the more enhanced when not only the husband would not listen to her explations but even the son of the woman accuses her of the same charge. That is the emotional high-spot of the picture —showing the attitude of many a man towards woman.

Director Manibhai Vyas has used his skill very effectively to bring the emotional contents of the situations to the proper pitch

Khurshid (Jr.) Meena, Kumari, Anjum and Nihal have given able performances in their respective roles.

"TOOTE TARE"

Social Picture At Opera House

The popular picture "TOOTE TARE" which has created a good impression on educated classes is now in its 8th week at the Royal Opera House. Starring Shamin, Mridula, Sheikh Mukthar, Harish and Kanhayalal, this picture was produced for Omar Khaiyam milms by Sheikh Mukhtar and directed by Harish.

SINDOOR 20th WEEK AT SURYA

It is a remarkable achivement for Surya Cinema, Parel, that the picture "Sindoor" produced by Filmistan has been running for the last 19 weeks consecutively at this theatre, and is now extended by public demand for the 20th week.

"RAMJOSHI"

Popularity Of Picture Delays Release Of "Banwasi"

After the announcement of withdrawal of "MATAWALA SHAIR RAM JOSHI" form the New West End the crowds are reported to have increased to such dimensions that RAJKAMAL KALAMANDIR has been compelled to continue screening "RAMJOSHI" for further weeks, deferring their original decision to limit its exhibition only to two weeks.

Due to this delay "BANWASI" Raj-Kamal's next picture has had to be kept sealed till such time when it will be delivered in the "New West End"

"BANWASI" is reported to be a picture which will be appreciated by all classes of cine-goers The story has been adopted from a novel by well-known novelist Mr. R. V. Dighe. The picture has been directed by Mr. CHANDRASHEKAR, who had an opportunity to work under Mr. V. SHANTARAM as his first assistant for more than five years.

"PADMINI": Next Change at Majestic

The charm that is Ashok Kumar, is once again in spot-light in "PADMINI" a Punjab Film Corporations' offering scheduled to be released at the Majestic after the current picture.

With Music directed by Gulam Haider, attractive dances by Mumtaz Ali the film which has been produces and processed at The Bombay Talkies Studios, is expected to be one of the year's hits as a musical extravangaza.

There is in addition, Mumtaz Shanti happily cast against Ashok Kumar, exhibiting all her talents and loveliness, a role matching with her masterly performance in 'KISMAT'.

STAR'S TRIBUTE TO HERO!

After the end of every show, it is the customary of Prithviraj of Prithvi Theatres to address the audience and explain to them the significance of his plays in the life of the people. After the speech he goes round with a "Jhole" and collects money for charity. These days he is collecting money to provide relief to the refugees.

On 11th July when the show of "Pathan" was over at the Opera House, Prithviraj in his speech appealed to the audience to observe one minute's silence and stand as a mark of their respect to the great Martyr Brigadier Usman, who gave his life for the country Prithviraj prayed that God may give peace to the soul of deceased and hoped that his example should inspire all Indians irrespective of their religion or caste to regard India as their own country and to sacrifice everything for the honour and of their motherland

After the speech all the people present stood in silence for one minute and then shouted 'Jai Hind' Jai Brigadier Usman"

ANJUM star of "Bichha de Balam", at Imperial

Ashok Kumar and Mumtaz Shanti are starred in "Padmini", which is to be the next attraction at the MA JESTIC

"SOHAG RAAT"

Love-Drama's Twelfth Week

"Sohag Raat" Oriental Pictures' latest picture has stepped into its 12th week at both Lamington and Chitra talkies. The fact that the picture is drawing packed houses at both the theatres over since its release speaks for its popularity.

An exciting love drama replate with pathos and thrill is enacted in this picture, which is interwoven with fine music and colourful dances.

Gita Bali a new-comer carries, the honours of this picture by her simple and natural acting. Begum Para Bharat Bhushan, Pessi Patel and S. Nazir shine in their supporting roles.

The picture is ably directed by Kidar Sharma who has also written the screenplay, songs and dialogues.

"VADILONA VANKE"

Popular Gujerati Drama Comes To Swastik

The popular Gujerati drama "VADILONA VANKE" which comes to the Swastik Talkies screen from next Friday is adopted from the stage show of the same name by Desi Natak Samaj. The picture has been produced by Ratilal Trivedi, a well known novelist and the adaptation to the screen is also by him. The screen story songs and dialogue are from the pen of the well known playwright Phrabhulal Devivedi.

The picture was directed by Ramachandra Thakur who has several pictures to his credit. The players in the films are practically the same as in the drama names which are quite familiar to Gujerati homes Motibai, Vasant Naik, Chhagan (Romeo), Anjana, etc. The film is produced by Saras Pictures, a new producing concern, and released through Pearl Pictures.

Mayor Congratulates British Institute

BOMBAY, Friday.

Presiding over the Students' prize distribution ceremony at the British Institute of Engineering Technology and the British Institute of Commerce and Accountancy, Petit Building, Hornby Road, on Friday, His worship the Mayor of Bombay Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas congratulated the Institute on their good work in the educational field, not only in Bombay city but all over the country. He said that correspondence courses helped poor students who had no opportunity to go in for school and college education. The Mayor wished every success to the Institute.

Mr. J. Lee, Managing Director of the Institute welcoming the Mayor earlier said 'behind every prize and prize winner who is here to-day, is the human story of struggle against hardship and triumph of ambition over obstacles.

Continuing Mr. Lee said that in their humble way they had served the cause of education by giving postal tuitions to students in different parts of India. Correspondence courses, he said, were specially suitable to Indian conditions because the country was vast and comparatively had few schools and colleges.

The Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gracias who was present on the occasion congratulating the Institute said that youngmen should learn how to use their leisure profitably and this Institute taught them how to do it.

'Sutra Yagna' In Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Friday.

The Khadi Mandir, Vile Parle, has invited the co-operation of the lovers of Khaddar and spinners to join them in their "Sutra Yagna" which begins from Sunday the 25th instant to 1st August. They have arranged a special prayer meeting on Sunday at 8 a.m. in Bhagini Samaj Hall, which will be led by Shree Nathjee.

Journalists' Association For Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, July 22.

A Journalists Association has been formed here with Babubhai Vaidya as President and Sumant Kothary as Vice-President elected.

BANDRA BUS STRIKE CALLED OFF

Sequel To Management's Assurance

BOMBAY, Friday.

The suburban bus service was resumed early in the evening as a result of an amicable settlement between the Management of the Bandra Bus Company and the Bandra Bus Kamgar Union ending 10-hour old strike started this morning.

The bus drivers and conductors had sprung a surprise on the management when they did not take out buses early this morning as usual. This sudden decision was taken by the Busmen as a protest against the continuous 'maltreatment' meted out by the Management to the employees for some time.

It is learnt that the management contacted Mr. Lalit Mohan Kinariwalla, President of the Union who dashed to the Company's office at Santa Cruz and held long talks with Mr. B. M. Banaji Manager of the Company. After seven hours of lengthy discussions, an agreement was reached between the two parties. The Union agreed to call off the strike and the Management assured the Union President that the maltreatment to the employees would be stopped.

A traffic contraller who was alleged to be responsible for the maltreatment tendered an apology.

Reports in some papers that the strike was provoked due to a dismissal of one of the conductors were denied by the Union President.

About 500 workers were involved in this 10-hour strike.

New Office-Bearers Of 'Parle C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Friday.

The newly elected Vile Parle Congress Committee met for the first time in the Bhagini Samaj Hall when Mr. Vithaldas Desai was elected its President and Sjt. Gulabdas Broker and Sjt. Hari Harshelat were appointed Secretaries, Mr. Bhaidasbhai Bhuta was elected Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Sjt. Navalbhai Jerajani, Smt. Nirmalaben Desai and Sjt. Markandrai Mehta.

ONE KILLED IN SANTIPORE

Sequel To Communal Trouble

CALCUTTA July 23, (A.P.I.): One person was killed and several others were injured as a result of some communal clashes in Santipore in Nadia district of July 20, following an alleged attack on three Hindu girls by a "band of Muslim hooligans" The situation is now completely under control but armed police patrols and military pickets are still being maintained

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S BIG HOUSING PLAN

BOMBAY, Friday.

An ambitious plan to ease the housing situation in Bombay by building 8,230 tenements at a cost of Rs. 284,43,000 is under consideration of the Government of Bombay, the "United Press" learns. The various schemes when executed are expected to provide accommodation for about 80,000 people men, women and children.

Decision to build 3,506 tenements at a cost of Rs. 157,48,000 has however, been taken, and the scheme to provide 2,724 others at a cost of Rs 7,05,55,000 is being examined it is further learnt.

The work of reconditioning the military hutments in Greater Bombay and suburbs has also been taken in hand. They will provide about 2,000 tenements at a cost of Rs. 21,40,000 it is stated.

The Collectors of Bombay (Suburban), Thana, Ahmedabad and Sholapur districts have been asked to report to the Housing Commissioner all available land suitable for building purposes. Further, they have been directed not to dispose off land to private agencies without reference to Government. About 2,293 acres of land are stated to have been thus secured, and it is proposed to acquire 1,121 acres more.

It is reported that the acquisition of land for the different Governmental schemes will cost Rs. 122,48,000 and for the co-operative schemes Rs. 118,72,000.

TENEMENTS BUILT BY GOVERNMENT

Allotment To Workers And Low Income Groups

Except for the tenements which have already been allotted or which are to be allotted by other authorities the Director of Labour Welfare will allot to the industrial workers and persons of low income groups eighty percent of the tenements built or reconditioned by the Government for industrial workers at Worli and other tenements (the balance of 20 per cent being reserved for emergency allotment by the Government) in accordance with the rules framed for the purpose.

The term 'Industrial Workers' will include workers employed in mills, factories or any manufacturing concerns. The persons of "low income groups" in relation to any class of tenements will comprise those whose emoluments are not more than ten times the economic rent leviable in respect of the particular class of tenements.

At present it is intended that the Worli structures should be allotted only to the industrial workers. The question as to what rent should be charged for these permanent structures is under consideration and orders will be issued in due course. For all other Government construction, the economic rent will be charged until further orders. The charges for electric supply and other amonities, if any, will be separate and in addition to the economic rent if that rent does not take into account such charges

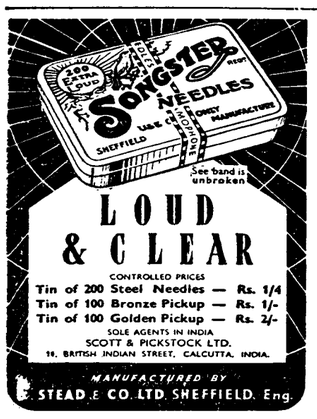
600 Vacancies Allotted

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Government of Bombay's stern warning to landlords has produced a salutary effect, inasmuch as they have begun to intimate "vacancies" in their buildings to Government, an official of the Housing Department told the United Press today.

The department has so far allotted 600 and odd vacancies to the houseless since it came into existence about six months back.

The same source said that enquiries into the alleged "suppressed" vacancies had been speeded up and the department expected to complete them by October next, the total number of such applications being 32,000.



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Nizam Rejects The Agreement

(Continued From Page 4.)

tween my Government and the Government of India, I am now in a position to announce the lines of my policy. I am most anxious to put an end to the uncertainties which prevail as to the nature of the relationship between Hyderabad and the Dominion of India. The views of the Dominion of India have been made clear to me and mine are well known to them. I have now decided to consult the will of my people upon the question whether Hyderabad should accede to India. I shall, therefore, take a plebiscite in Hyderabad on the basis of adult franchise. In order to ensure that the plebiscite is fairly conducted I shall arrange for it be held under the supervision of some impartial and independent body. I shall agree and approve the result of the plebiscite whatever it may be.

2. But I am satisfied that more is required than the holding of a plebiscite in order to restore confidence and tranquility. I have, therefore, decided to instruct my Government to proceed in accordance with the following principles. In doing so, they will appreciate that the re-establishment of mutual- good-will between India and Hyderabad is the object of my policy and is of greater importance than the terms of any agreement which may be reached between India and Hyderabad in accordance with these principles.

(i) It is my intention to introduce responsible Government in Hyderabad and to establish a Constituent Assembly early in 1949 keeping in view the traditions of Hyderabad and on a basis which I shall determine later.

ii) In the meantime, there should be a reconstitution of my Government as a result of which a new intermi Government will be formed. In this Government half of the seats will be allocated to each major community and there will be an equitable distribution of portfolios.

(iii) My Government has been able to reach agreement with the Government of India on the nature of the interim relationship between Hyderabad and India pending the holding of the plebiscite. This agreement which involves some modification of the existing Standstill Agreement has been embodied in a separate document signed by my Prime Minister.

Mountbatten's Letter To Nizam

LETTER, DATED JUNE 15, 1948, FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE NIZAM.

(1) It gives me very great pleasure to be able to write to you at last when the long and protracted negotiations between Hyderabad and India are drawing to their successwupl conclusion, because Mir Laik Ali is taking down to you today the final papers which have been agreed up here, subject to Your Exalted Highness' ratification.

(2) The situation has not been easy to hald here, and we are all agreed that the matter must be concluded today Tuesday, without fail in the interests of good feeling and friendship.

Nehru's Letter To Laik Ali

Draft documents presented to the Hyderabad Delegation in New Delhi by the Government of India on June 15, 1948.

From—Prime Minister of India.

To—Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

In connection with the agreement which has today been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Hyderabad, I have to state that:—

1. The Government of India will do their utmost to ensure that the flow of goods of all kinds at present held up between Hyderabad and India is resumed and maintained.

2. The Government of India wish to collaborate on a joint basis in the economic development of Hyderabad, and to afford all facilities to this end.

3. It is not the policy of the Government of India that there should be any unfair discrimination against Hyderabad in the working of the new agreement.

4. In the course of discussions the representatives of the Hyderabad Government raised the questions of:—

(a) Hyderabad having freedom of control over overseas export and import trade under its own authority, the transactions thereof being conducted through the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The question of Hyderabad becoming a member of some international organisations, i.e., Food Organisation, Postal Union, Health Organisation, International Monetary Fund.

These questions cannot be considered in isolation and have to be decided with reference to the constitution of these organisations and the Government of India's relations with them. The Government of India, however, is prepared to consider these matters sympathetically with the representatives of the Hyderabad Government.

FIRMAN

1. After protracted discussions between my Government and the Government of India. I am now in a position o announce the lines of my policy. I am most anxious to put an end to the uncertainties which prevail as to the nature of the relationship between Hyderabad and the Dominion of India. The views of the Dominion of India have been made clear to me and nine are well known to them. I have now decided to consult the will of my people upon the question whether Hyderabad should accede to India. I shall, therefore, take a plebiscite in Hyderabad on the basis of adult franchise. In order to ensure that the plebiscite is fairly conducted, I shall arrange for it to be held under the supervision of some impartial and independent body. I shall accept the result of the plebiscite whatever it may be.

2. But I am satisfied that more is required than the holding of a plebiscite, in order to restore confidence and tranquillity. I have, therefore, decided to instruct my Government to proceed in accordance with the following principles. In doing so, they will appreciate that the re-establishment of goodwill between India and Hyderabad is the object of my policy and is of greater importance than the terms of any agreement which may be reached between India and Hyderabad in accordance with these principles.

(i) It is my intention to introduce Responsible Government in Hyderabad and to that end to establish a Constituent Assembly early in 1949.

(ii) In the meantime, there should be a reconstitution of my Government as a result of which a new Interim Government will be formed, in consultation with the leaders of the major political parties.

(iii) My Govt. has been able to reach agreement with the Government of India on the nature of the interim relationship between Hyderabad and India pending the holding of the plebiscite. This agreement, which involves some modification of the existing Standstill Agreement, has been embodied in a separate document signed by my Prime Minister.

HEADS OF AGREEMENT

GENERAL

1. The Nizam's Government agree that they will, on the request of the Government of India, pass legislation similar to the legislation of the Government of India on any matter enumerated in the schedule attached.

2. If the Nizam's Government fails to pass the required legislation with due despatch, the Nizam himself will forthwith pass the necessary ordinance under his own powers.

DEFENCE.

3. The Dominion Government agree to fix the strength of the Hyderabad Army at a figure not exceeding in overall strength of 20,000. The provisions of the Indian State Forces Scheme of 1939 will apply 'Mutalis-mutandis' to these Forces and the Government of India undertake to supply arms, ammunition and equipment on the scales and conditions laid down in the Scheme. The Government of India will have the right of periodical inspection and the Nizam's Government will also give all facilities in regard to such inspection and furnish such information and returns as they may be requested to do by the Government of India from time to time.

4. The Nizam's Government agree to limit their irregular forces to 8,000 in addition to ceremonial and household guards. The Hyderabad Government agree that all other formations of a military character shall be disbanded. Progressive steps will be taken for the disbandment of the Razakars within three months; rallies, parades, demonstrations and speeches by Razakars will cease forthwith

5. It is agreed that the Government of India will not station their armed forces inside Hyderabad State; but, if in an emergency the Government of India wish to station their forces inside the State for the period of a state of emergency declared in India by the Government of India under Section 102 of the Government of India Act, 1935, this will be agreed to by the Hyderabad Government. In such an event it is further agreed that the Government of India will be willing to pay to Hyderabad nominal compensation for the occupation of buildings in the State and for other services.

6. If, in any emergency as above, Indian Army units are stationed in the Hyderabad State they will be subject to the appropriate Dominion Law governing the armed forces of the Dominion.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

7. It is agreed that Hyderabad's external relations with any foreign country shall be conducted by the Government of India. Hyderabad will, however, have freedom to establish trade agencies in order to build up commercial, fiscal and economic relations with other countries; but these agencies will work under the general supervision of, and in the closest co-operation with, the Government of India. Hyderabad will not have any political relations with any country.

Continuance Of Existing Agreements And Arrangements.

8. Subject to the above paragraphs, the existing agreements and administrative arrangements in regard to matters of common concern shall continue and will be given effect to by both sides. The said agreements and arrangements shall not cease to have effect on 29th November, 1948, as was provided in Article V of the Standtill Agreement of 29th November, 1947.

. . . . . .

On behalf of the Government of India.

15th June, 1948.

On behalf of the Government of Hyderabad.

Schedule

A. DEFENCE

1. Any armed forces raised or maintained by Hyderabad, whether within or without the State.

2. Naval, military and air force works.

3. Arms; firearms; ammunition.

4. Explosives.

B. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. External affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries; extradition.

2. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, Hyderabad, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in Hyderabad of persons who are not Hyderabad subjects.

3. Naturalisation.

C. COMMUNICATIONS

1. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication.

2. Railways of the Government of India in the State; the regulation of the Nizam's States Railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers; the regulation of other railways in the State in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administrations of such railway as carriers of goods and passengers.

3. Aircraft and air navigation; regulation and organisation of air traffic and aerodromes; provisions for the safety of aircraft; carriage of passengers and goods by air.

Nizam's Reply To Mountbatten

The following is the text of the telegram, dated June 16, 1948, from the Nizam to the Governor-General of India:—

I am most grateful to Your Excellency for your letter of fifteenth June sent through by Prime Minister who has also presented to me full report over the points on which there have been differences. I greatly appreciate the efforts which Your Excellency has all along made to bridge the gulf between India and Hyderabad and it is by earnest wish that a settlement of the Indo-Hyderabad problem is soon arrived at .At this crucial stage I found it necessary to consult my Council over the issues involved. The most serious difference found is in the draft Firman which has now been materially altered by sub para. (1) which were already omitting the words. "on a basis which I shall consider later," in para. (2) agreed previously through Monckton, and by completely changing the wording of sub-para. (2) which gives it a different complexion altogether from the original draft received from Delhi. These changes were found in the final copies given to my Prime Minister yesterday towards the end of his meeting with you and which he discovered on his return, There is also the very vital issue of freedom in trade, economic and fiscal matters which have been left over for sympathetic consideration without accepting it even in iciple which has been an inher.....it. There is no provision regar..... arbitration which as already in the existing Standstill Agreement is necessary so as to provide for amicable settlement of any possible differences in future. Under the circumstances the Council find themselves unable to recommend the acceptance of the revised draft and, taking the situatnon in the country into account, I am in full agreement with my Council. I still hope it will be possible for Your Excellency to consider over the above points and accommodate Hyderabad's views so as to arrive at a satisfactory agreement. I shall be glad to arrange further visit of my Ministers to assist in the matter if necessary. I wish again to express my deep sense of appreciation for the interest Your Excellency has taken in these matters.

The following is the text of the telegram, dated June 17, 1948, from the Nizam to the Governor-General of India.

As Your Excellency knows Sir Walter Monckton flew down from Delhi during the night and has seen me this morning. He has satisfied me that the changes in the draft Firman to which I referred in my telegram of sixteenth June were contained in drafts which he saw on Monday fourteenth June and that he thought that my Prime Minister had received copies on the afternoon of the same day. In these circumstances I am anxious to take the first opportunity of correcting the impression contained in my telegram that the changes were not made known to my representatives in Delhi until the last moment. Many drafts were being prepared upon both sides and the members of my delegation were constantly engaged in discussions with Your Excellency and various representatives of your Government so that a misunderstanding on this matter could easily arise. My telegram had to be sent when Sir Walter Monckton was in Delhi. If he had been here the mistake could not have arisen.

(2) Although the negotiations have been protracted and we all want to reach a final agreement I am afraid it is impossible to do so within a day or two. We are now within sight of a settlement on most of the important issues but there remain questions upon which agreement must be reached before the final result which we both desire can be achieved. I cannot doubt that we could reach accord on the outstanding questions of phraseology in the Firman but my Council are also greatly troubled about the refusal of India to agree even in principle to fiscal freedom and control over Hyderabad's overseas and export trade being secured to the State. My Prime Minister drew attention to this important matter at an earlier stage in his discussions with Pandit Nehru and yourself. Later a draft giving effect to our suggestion was furnished to Mr. Menon. I can understand that the subject is one which will require examination in detail but I must ask for the principle to be conceded. Further my Council cannot advise me to agree to leaving India free to station troops except in the border areas of the State whenever India chooses to declare a state of emergency. I should be found very ready to co-operate in any grave emergency. There is also the question of arbitration to which I referred in my previous telegram.

(3) While for these reasons I cannot accept the drafts in their present form I earnestly hope that negotiations will be continued and a settlement reached in a very short time. Hyderabad will always owe much of its success in finding a happy compromise to Your Excellency's readiness to help us on our way and for this we shall always be grateful.

Bombay Municipal Employees' Dispute

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Government of Bombay has referred the industrial dispute between the Bombay Municipality and the workmen employed in its gardens, for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal.

HUNGER-STRIKERS' 'S. O. S.' TO TANDON

Marwari Vidyalaya Students' Agitation For Medium Of Hindi

BOMBAY, Friday.

One more attempt to end the four-day old hunger strike of 14 students agitating for the introduction of Hindi as a medium of instruction in the fourth standard of Marwari Vidyalaya will be made to-morrow morning when Mr. S.L. Silam General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Shrinivas Bagadka President of the Managing Committee of the Vidyalaya will contact the strikers at the School.

Protracted negotiations which started in the morning between the representatives of the strikers, Mr. Silam and the members of the Committee dragged on till the fag end of the day bearing very little concrete results.

Two students gave up their fast on account of ill-health 11-year-old Raghunath Singh student of the Gulabvadi Municipal school was sent to his home and Dhanajrai Singh was made to break his fast and was removed to hospital. Yesterday another school boy Iswar Sarangsingh ended his hunger strike, as his health suddenly deteriorated.

The striking students have dispatched this morning a telegram to Mr. Purshottumdas Tandon asking him to come down to Bombay and intervene in the strike.

The school was closed today officially, but the strikers stayed on squatting on the pavement near the entrance of the school.

Policemen are still on guard at the school at the time of going to Press.

PRINCIPAL'S ACTIONS CONDEMNED

BOMBAY, July 23.

Mr. Harshawardhan Bhatt, President Bombay Provincial Students' Congress in the course of a statement says:

"After studying the situation personally and meeting all 40 students who are on hunger strike and lying shivering on the footpath just before the Marwari Vidyalaya in showering rains I find their conditions worsening. Hence immediate Medical help was called for by the Student Congress and one of them was removed to the Hospital."

I, on behalf of the Students of Bombay condemn the action of the Principal in issuing threats of rustication, getting some of the gonsalde students arrested by the Police and indulging in malicious propaganda by charging them as goondas and "outsiders."

New Judge Of Industrial Court

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. V. R. Saraf, District Judge, East Khandesh, as judge of the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication of industrial disputes, in the place of Mr. R. H. Mirajkar.

MUSLIMS WILL SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

If Action Is Taken Against Hyderabad

M. S. G. Kazi, General Secretary Provincial Muslim League, C. P. and Berar writes:-

It is to clarify rather than to convince the biased critics that I once again reiterate the position of the Musalmans and specially of the Muslim Leaguers in relation to Indo-Hyderabad question. Time out of numbers from the Press and on the platform an unreserved declaration of loyalty is made to the Indian Union Government. The necessary corollary is that the Muslims must support any action taken by our Government against any State or the country which is hostile.

2.- It is true that Musalmans do ask me as to why, inspite of this declaration and general support, they are looked upon with suspicion. I can't give any reply to that; as at this stage I find that the doubting people are not open to conviction. But I am convinced on one point that whatever be their attitude, we would not be justified in getting affected by it. I can say with all the emphasis at my command and I do feel that I am voicing the feelings of Musalmans, when I say that in case of conflict between the Indian Government and the Nizam, there will be voluntary and unreserved support forthcoming from the Muslims who are the loyal citizens.

3.- It would not be out of place to warn the Musalmans not to run with any individual party or group such as the Socialists and Communists, who are taking the initiative independent of the Government. They are not the friends of the State. They have ulterior motives to consolidate their position by exploiting the present situation. I appeal to all the Musalmans to get ready for sacrifices, in case the State demands them.

4.- In a secular State there should be no communal consideration, because the objective of our fight against the Nizam of Hyderabad if for the establishment of the rule of the people by the people and for the people. Autocracy and despotism never admit of any religious consideration as capitalism and landlordism, know no caste, creed or religion. It is to crush the reactionary forces that the Indian Union Government is likely to take severe measure against Hyderabad; and I am confident that the Musalmans, who have democrcy as their first article of faith, would not fail in supporting the Government.

5.- It is for this reason that I have called the meeting of Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League to consider practical ways and means to strengthen the hands of the Government; and I have also drawn the attention of the President Indian Union Muslim League to include this subject in the agenda of the Indian Union Muslim League Working Committee meeting to be held at Bombay in near future.

KAZIPET-BEZWADA EXPRESS CANCELLED

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 23. (A. P. I.): With effect from Sunday, July 25 the 3 up and 4 down express trains will not run between Dornakal and Bezwada on the Kazipet-Bezwada section of the Nizam's state railway, states a press note issued here today.

These trains will, on the other hand, start and terminate at Dornakal from the date.

Dornakal is some 70 miles from Berwada, where according to the press note, "instances of unauthorised searches and looting of passengers by night" were recently reported.

Another press note issued to-day reports that 20 wagons carrying salt and other essential commodities and 20 others containing "other articles" consigned to Hyderabad have been detained by Indian Union authorities at Beswada.

MAINTAIN PEACE.

NASIK, July 23. (A.P.I.): The Government of India had adopted stiff attitude towards Hyderabad not because it was a Muslim state but because it had been "goonda raj", said Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, addressing a public meeting here last night. Mr. Gadgil who arrived here yesterday said it would not be difficult for the Government of India, which had landed two thousand troops in a single day in Kashmir, to solve the question of Hyderabad. Mr. Gadgil was confident that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who had successfully settled the question of 600 states would solve the problem of this remaining state with the support of the Indian people. Though their relations with Hyderabad were strained, the people should maintain peace and order and protect the lives and property of Muslims in their region. This was what the Government wanted people to do, Mr. Gadgil concluded.

HOTEL STONED

BOMBAY, Friday.

A hotel in Karwa Gulli was stoned last night, by an unlawful assembly of men bent on mischief. A police constable on duty, who received injuries, when a flying stone hit him, had to be dressed for minor injuries, and to go home for the rest of the day.

When police reinforcements came on the spot and dispersed the rioters, some arrests were made. Raghunath Laxman, one of the arrested men, was later identified by the injured constable as the person who aimed the stone at him.

Raghunath was ordered to be released on bail at the Esplanade Court to-day.

Indian Currency Not Seized

BOMBAY, July 22, (U.P.I.): Indian currency notes of a total value of Rs. 14,500 were seized from a passenger of a foreign-going ship by the Customs authorities last evening. The Indian money was being smuggled out in contravention of restrictions by the Reserve Bank of India.

REWARD £500

"OTOGEN" (Herbal Tonic) prepared by PARKER & DAVIS gives surprising increase in vitality and energy within the first 24 hours. It makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, weak memory and body nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin depression, insomnia, giddiness, mental or physical exhaustion, etc. It will increase your height from 2 to 4 inches and your weight will be increased from 5 to 10 lbs. The Roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100 p.c. The brilliance and lustre on your face, will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. "OTOGEN" improves your looks, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips, it darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life. Use of "OTOGEN" in severe cases of falling hair, dandruff and baldness, is highly recommended.

"OTOGEN" was tried by Prof. A. P. PARKER upon emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation a patient of 100 years of age gained the health of a 30 years young man. The actors and actresses are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age, and are enthusiastically working on the stage. The use of "OTOGEN" by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life never-fading charms of youth and preserves schoolgirl complexion all along. For males in their period of youth "OTOGEN" wards of premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age. It is most wonderful invention of the Twentieth Century and the EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD. After taking "OTOGEN" ladies get back that Rose-Bud Beauty and charming figure of school-girl age. Lighter, brighter, luckier days are in store for both men and women who start using "OTOGEN". Start taking "OTOGEN" immediately and live for 100 years young, fit strong and healthy with roses on the face. It is the most wonderful invention ever prepared in the history of Medical Science. Commence taking "OTOGEN" immediately and let the results speak for themselves Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself look in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking "OTOGEN"

In order to popularise "OTOGEN" in India the price is to be Rs. 5/- only per box with directions for a very short period, after sometime its original price of Rs. 30/- will be charged. Order today for to-morrow may be too late as there is limited stock on account of present conditions.

GUARANTEE:—A cash Reward of 500 pounds shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our most wonderful invention.

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THIS IS HOW THEY LIVE.....

From packed stables like this comes milk for Bombay's millions. The shadowy silhouette perched atop is the attendant in his home!

New Deal For Bombay's Milch Cattle

Government Plans For Controlled Milk Production

(By R. P. Acharya—Our Staff Reporter)

BOMBAY-Urbs Prima in Indis, according to the pompous terminology of a long line of mayors—has a claim to many distinctions. But, the distinction which it enjoys with regard to its milk, is something unique. No metropolis in any part of the civilised world, can hope to come anywhere near the dear Urbs Prima, in this respect.

According to a London bacteriologist, R. A. Pepperall, Secretary, Milk Marketing Board, U. K., a cubic centimeter of Bombay's milk, contains more bacteria, than the same quantity of sewage water from London! The exact figures are: London's sewage, 2 to 11 million bacteria per c.c., and Bombay's milk, 36 million bacteria per c.c.! Pepperall took his figures, strange as it may seem, from D. N. Khurody, our own Milk Commissioner's from his "Report on Marketing of Milk in India and Burma", which was submitted to Government in 1943. Khurody's figures were derived from the official report submitted to the Bombay Municipality, by Lamuel Joshi, their analyst, after he had analysed 240 samples of marketed milk in July 1914, eight to nine hours, after the milk was drawn.

Lethal Dose

There is no reason to presume that conditions have so radically altered since then, that the milk of today is any better than it was in those dreadful days. Then the question arises how is it the every cup of milk or tea which one quaffs, does not react like a lethal dose of pottassium cyanide, and kill? How do Bombay's children —a veritable army which is renewed and replenished every year—withstand the noxious effects of the city's germ-laden milk?

One can only surmise that the disease germs, being carnivorous, kill of each other, after getting into the human anatomy, thus giving some immunity to the person who has the misfortune to drink it.

There are innumerable reasons why Bombay's milk is, what it is. The production of milk is extra-ordinarily primitive. The cattle are herded in unhygienic stables, in the heart of the busiest sections of the city. Light and ventilation are conspicuous by their absence. There are no arrangements to remove the dung and refuge regularly, which can accumulate for days together creating a nauseating stench, and poisoning the atmosphere around.

Men Too Suffer

It is not only the animals which suffer in these unnatural surroundings, but the men too. Since most of the Bhayyas who attend to these animals, milk them and sweep the stables, live on the premises, one can imagine, the sufferings of these people. They are the first victims of all manner of diseases, which unclean stables give rise to. This is one of the reasons, why these milk Bhayyas, are such a changing population, a wave of sick men leaving Bombay for their "Mulk", and being replaced by a fresh group of healthy men.

These Bhayyas are illiterate peasants. It is a common sight to see them thrust dirty grass into their milk-vessels for some mysterious reasons. They allow lites, dusr, and all manner of rubbish to pollute the milk. When the milk is carried on the dexterous shoulders of the Bhayyas through the city streets, more dust, soot and obnoxious foreign matter can get into it. Even the water with which the milk is adulterated at every station, is not above reproach, as far as purity is concerned.

Popular Drink

Considering all this, perhaps it is a blessing in disguise that Bombay drinks so little milk. The average for the city is just about 3 ozs. per head. How miserable is this quantum, can be gauged from the fact that the urban areas of other parts of the world, average so much more. In Australia the average is 10 ozs. Britain 11.5 ozs. America 17 ozs. and Canada 22 ozs. That this nourishing beverage is popular enough to be drunk in such quantities may come as a shock to many antive persons who think that the most popular drink in the West is whisky. Since milk is the most perfect all-round food gifted to human beings by a benevolent nature it is no wonder Indians who drink so little of it, a shock to many naive persons who have the poorest longevity on eahth—about 26—while three score and more is a commonplace among European nations.

And yet, Bombay's milk is the most expensive in the world. In London, pasteurised milk of guaranteed purity is available for half the price at which adulterated milk is sold on the streets of Bombay. In America officially sponsored Milk Exchanges see to it that pure milk is available, even, to the poorest sections at economic prices. But in Bombay even Government milk is as. 14 a seer, while milk in the open market is anything like Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 a seer. The latter variety of milk is often enough milk only in name, being but a home-made brew of milk plus water plus skimmed milk powder—a genuine "toned milk", Bhayya version!

Big Business

Private milk monopolies have much to do with this sorry state of affairs. Milk is Big Business. The annual trade in this commodity is nine crores and a half and the bulk of the business is in the hands of 150 men. The other 2500 persons and all small producers. These two groups jointly handle the whole milk business, exact what is sold directly through the Government.

For those who are interested in the cattle wealth of the Province, it is a chastening reflection that in this city alone, 55,000 animals come under the butcher's knife every year. Many of these are what is termed technically as "prime", cattle i.e. cattle which could have been used either for dairy or for stud purposes. Even by virtue of their utility, they deserve a better fate than to be indiscriminately cut up, cooked and gulped down.

There may be some justification even for thoughtless slaughters—for one must live, even if it is on the carcases of dead beasts. But the callous manner in which many of them are starved to death, cannot be condoned in any circumstances.

In such circumstances, it was a matter of paramount urgency, that the Government took the matter in hand. Henee, their plans to bring the trade under controlled conditions, both with regard to its production as well as its distribution. All this will now change. The buffaloes too will have a new deal. They too will get their Lebensraum. Beyond the metropolitan area, amidst green hills and pastures, clean, pleasant, roomy colonies wil spring up, where the buffaloes will live a more natural and peaceful life. They will yield better and better as, a sturdier breed springs up to replace the present stock of half-starved, stunted animals.

First Step

This is the plan of the Government of Bombay, the first step of which has already been taken at AAREY 20 miles from Bombay near Goregaon. Aarey is ideally suited for this purpose, being situated amidst greenclad hills, and luxuriant grassy plains. The colony consists of 2,800 acres, with a potential capacity to accommodate 12,000 to 15,000 cattle and attendants. Already, some of the buildings are ready, and seven miles of road to the Goregaon station. During the next twelve months, 30 units are expected to be completed, along with a veterinary hospital, a modern central dairy, a pasteurising plant capable of handling 40,000 lbs per hour, staff quarters and research centres. The whole project will cost about Rs. two crores.

The first step in Government control, will be to shift existing cattle from the city limits and to house them in ideal conditions, in the sylvan atmosphere of Aarey. Here, there will be an acre of land for three buffaloes. At present the buffaloes are suffering from the same congestion, from which human beings are suffering. They are 70 to the acre. Government expect that the owners of the animals will find the cost of keeping them in the colony, much cheaper than the present rates of stabling.

Man & Beast

In the building of the colonies, Government have taken into consideration, not only the animals, but the humans who tend them. The conditions, in which these people live in disease-ridden sheds are such that their sufferings, are worse than their charges. In Aarey these unfortunate men wil be housed properly, and it is to be hoped that they will no more look, smell and feel fouler than the buffaloes wallowing in mire on a summer day.

The colony is expected to start functioning from October next, and Government expect that the shifting of all the cattle of the city to the colony will be accomplished, by December 1949. The cattle in the suburbs, will also be shifted later to colonies to be built at Palghar, Ambarnath and Talegaon.

Government expect that with the building of these colonies and planned production and distribution of milk, its quality will improve and prices will considerably be reduced. But no nationalisation is contemplated. Government view is that with plenty of cheap and good milk, prices are bound to adjust themselves according to the law of supply and demand.

But all this is not enough, for even under ideal conditions a city cannot produce all the milk it needs. Hence Government intend installing cold storage plants of large capacity, and at the later date run Milk Specials between Bombay, Kaira, Ahmedabad and other milk surplus areas.

All this however is still far away in the nebulous future. Meanwhile one pays one rupee and four annas for a seer of patrid liquid, miscalled milk!

THESE ARE THE NEW HOMES

Typical stable at Aarey.

Front view of Aarey Colony.

.....AND THIS IS HOW THEY DIE

This is a single day's score of prime cattle starved to death and awaiting disposal.

JANAPADA SABHAS FOR C. P.

Inaugration On August 15

NAGPUR, July 23, (A.P.I.): Janapada administration will be inaugurated in the Central Provinces and Berar on August 15, 1948, the first anniversary of Indian independence. The scheme is the fist of its kind in India.

Nominations to these new units of the Local Self-Government Administration will be announced in a gazette to be issued by the Government on that day, and Janapada Sabhas will be formally ushered i existence throughout the Province.

Janapada Sabhas have alre started functioning in the area of 14 former Chittisgarh States G merged in the Province) from July last. From August 15 these Sabhas start working in the rest of C.P. Berar.

The C.P. and Berar Local Self-G ernment Act of 1948 under wh these Sabhas are being set up, piloted by Pandit Dwarka Pra Mishra, Minister for Local Self-G ernment.

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BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Indian Bleaching And Steel Ordinary Shares Score Improvements

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady to-day with moderate business passing. It appears that the general feeling is improving but in the absence of constructive development trading remains restricted with routine business. The immediate future depends upon dividends on Tata Steel shares while Bulls are looking for good demand when these shares become ex-dividend.

Tata Steel Dfd shares opened at Rs. 1612 and steadily improved at Rs. 1625 under modest buying. Ordinary shares were in keen demand and after opening at Rs. 311 declined at Rs. 310 but looked up at Rs. 317. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1092 and after sagging five points at Rs. 1087 steadied at Rs. 1090 with restricted business. Simplex shares were placed at Rs. 214 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 324. Indore Malwa shares were in good demand at Rs. 532.

Later on trading was restricted and Tata Steel Dfds were quoted at Rs. 1612 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 315. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 25/8 and Bengal Steels stood at Rs. 21/2. Mill shares did not record any departure in quotations. Gokaks were done at Rs. 316 while Swadeshi shares were quoted at Rs. 611. Tata Powers improved at Rs. 1630 and Associated Cements hardened at Rs. 168. Scindia shares were steady at Rs. 26/8 while Central Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 89.

Indian Bleaching shares were firm with active buying. It is understood that dividend on Tata Steel shares will be declared at today's meeting of the Board of Directors.

FORWARD SECTION

COTTON MILLS

	Rs.	a.
Bombay Dyeing (12-8 17-8)	1087	8
Kohinoor Mills (6 12) XR	321	0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	611	0
Central Indian Mills (4)	294	0
Simplex Mills	212	8
New Great Eastern (10)	164	0
Gokak Mills (3)	315	0
Indore-Malwa (21)	530	0
Century Spinning (15)	526	4
Colaba Land and Mill (1) XR	175	0
Indian Bleaching (6) XD	181	0
Swan Mills (20)	355	0
Finlay Mills (15)	321	0
Morarji Goculdas (5)	507	8
Edward Sassoon (30)	535	0
Meyer Mills (12)	162	8
Apollo Mills (14)	3	9
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	14	0
India United Def. (0-2-6)	2	8
Madhusudan Mills (15)	241	4
Podar (S)	172	8
Khatau Makanjee (8)	263	12
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (19)	315	0
Tata Steel Defd. (100-13)	1615	0
Tata Steel Second Pref. (7 1/2)	140	4
CEMENTS		
Associated Cement (8)	167	8
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	415	0
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	289	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	36	0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	26	8
Premier Construction	192	0
Tata Chemicals	16	3
Tata Oil (2)	60	8
Indian Iron (0-6)	25	8
Bengal Steel (0-8)	20	13
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	164	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1507	8
Tata Power (50)	1630	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5) X.D.	79	0
Phoenix Mills (50)	446	4
Indian Manufacturing	4260	0
Kooria Mills (5) X.R.	147	8
Dawn Mills (40)	1545	0
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	211	4
Minerva Mills (12)	188	12
Bradbury Mills	680	0
Bharucha Dfd. (0 4)	5	6
Bharat Mills (2)	37	0
Mysore Spg. Mills (5)	200	0
Madhovji Dharamsi (0-12)	15	0
Model Mills (12-8)	185	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	762	8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	291	4
Western India (40)	4010	0
Standard Mills (15)	580	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	4500	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0/8)	19	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185	0
Tata Mills (3)	72	8
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	275	0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	85	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	12	8
Madhusudan B (2/8)	47	0
Shrinivas Mills (5)	195	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	126	4
Berar Mills	265	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
Colaba Land Coupon	40	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8)	116	4
Ahmedabad Electric New	120	0
Surat Electricity (2-8)	146	4
Karachi Electric Supply (2)	137	8
Broach Elec. Supply (0/5)	10	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	10
Amalgamated (0-12)	13	4
Nagpur Electricity (1/12)	53	8
Poona Electric Supply (5)	155	0
Bombay Suburban Old (3)	153	12
Bombay Suburban New (2)	131	4
BANK SHARES		
Reserve Bank (2-12)	114	0
Imperial Bank of India (35)	2095	0
Imperial Bank P.P. (8-12)	520	0
Central Bank Old (1-8)	88	12
Central Bank New (1-8)	90	4
Bank of India (4) X.R.	212	8
Union Bank of India	9	8
Bank of Baroda (3-8)	165	0
Habib Bank (4)	163	4
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1/8)	52	0
United Commercial (1-8)	62	0
Jaipur Bank (1/6)	48	0
Hindustan Commercial	28	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Exhange Bank of I & A. (1/8)	38	0
Eastern Bank (0/14/6)	105	0
Bank of India Coupon	39	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental Life (125)	5075	0
Empire of India (10)	700	0
New India Assurance (1-8)	66	8
Jupiter General (1/4)	25	0
Vulcan Insurance (0/10)	13	4
Indian Mercantile (2)	43	8
Universal Fire (0/4)	11	4
British India General (/12)	24	0
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune Assurance	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	21	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1/4)	109	0
Mymensingh Rebate (2)	103	8
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1/4)	103	12
Pachora-Jamner Bly. (2/8)	107	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Alcock Ashdown (15)	312	8
Bombay Steamer (28)	616	4
Bombay Burma New (5)	143	12
British Burma Petrol	2	2
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	76	
Kemp and Co. (30)	475	0
Kemp and Co new	462	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	155	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	100	8
Western India Match (7-5)	297	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	43	0
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0/12)	21	0
Alembic Chemical (15)	257	8
Supreme India	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	108	4
Bombay Uganda	69	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	42	0
Walchand Nagar Industries	237	8
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cemen New (1-4)	109	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	910	0
Hydary Construction	17	2
Mahmadi Steam	95	0
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1260	0
Tata Power (7/8)	1322	8
Hydro Electric (7)	133	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	307	8
Central India (5)	641	4
Swadeshi Mills	146	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640	0
Lakshmi Mills	307	8
New Great Mills (5/8)	222	8
Poddar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	113	2
Bradbury Mills (7/8)	370	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	131	4
Premier Construction 1st (6½)	122	8
Premier Construction 2nd (6/4)	122	8
Amalgamated (5/8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	136	4
Walchand Nagar Indus. (7)	250	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	120	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	127	8
Mackenzie 2nd	125	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	105	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	102	12
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4/8)	104	8
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	111	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	117	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (6-1-9)	2-7-6	
British India Corporation (0-10)	7	14
Burma Corporation	3	1
New Victoria Mill	3	12
New Victoria Mill Pref.	5	4
Phalton Sugar (8)	128	0
Gold Mohur (20)	325	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	375	0
Sajjan Mills (3)	225	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	170	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	190	0
Air Service	11	4
Ambica Air Lines	16	
Air India	141	4
Hind Motor	6	1
India Steam	10	8

GOVERNMENT LOANS

Bombay, July 23.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	101	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	6
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100	3
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100	2
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98	14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	98	15
3 per cent 1936 Con.	99	2
3 per cent 1949-52	101	9
3 per cent 1951-54	102	11
3 per cent 1953-56	102	13
3 per cent 1957	102	6
3 per cent 1959-61	102	2
3 per cent 1963-65	102	2
3 per cent 1966-68	100	7
3 per cent 1970-75	102	3
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105	5
3 per cent 1948-53	101	6
3 per cent 1960-70	110	10
3 1/2 per cent 1958-68	116	0
3 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	6
PROVINCIAL LOANS		
3 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98	0
3 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	98	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101	3
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101	12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6
3 per cent Punjab 1949	98	14
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952	99	10
3 per cent U. P. 1960-66	100	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111	0
3 per cent Bombay Municipality 1959	115	0
3 per cent Municipality 1954	116	0
3 1/4 per cent New Municipal 1977	101	0
6 per cent K. P. T.	112	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 23.

Apollo 3/8/6 339
Bharat 37
B. Dyeing 1092/8 88/12 91/4 86/4 87/8
C. India 293 92 95/8 93 94
Century 525 26/4
Colaba 170 75 72/8 75
E Textiles 535 37/8 35
Elphinstone Ord. 79
Finlay 322 21
Gokak 315 16/8 15 16 15
I. U. Defd. 2/8 2/7/6 2/8
I. U. Ord. 14/2/6 14/1 14/2 14
Indore 530 32/8 30
Kohinoor 325 26 22/8 25 21 22 21
Laxmi 762/8
Meyer 155 62/8
Model 185
Morarji 507/8
New City 210 11/4
New Great 164/8 64
Phoenix 446/4
Podar 172/8
Simplex 214 13 14 12/8
Swadeshi 614 12 14 12 15 11
Swan 355
Tata Mills 72 72/8
Vishnu 291/4

BANKS

Baroda 164 65/8 64 65
Central 89/4 89/8 88/12
Habib 163
Imperial Old 2080 95
Exchange Bank 41
Imperial New 517/8 20
India 212/8
Reserve 113/8 14
Union 9/8
U. Commercial 61/8 62

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 118/12 15/10 16/4
Ajmer 10/10
Andhravalley 1506/4 7/8
B. Suburban 152/8 53/12
Karachi 137/8
Hydro 164 65 64
Power 1520.35 30

INSURANCE.

I. Mercantile 43/8
New India 66 66/8

STEAMER

B. Steam 616/4
Scindia 26/7 26/6 26/9 26/7 26/8

STEEL

B. Steel 21 21/4 20/14
I. Iron 25/6 25/11 25/8
Tata Defd 1615 17/8 12/8 16/4 11/4 25 15
Tata Ord. 311 10/8 15 14 18 14 15
Tata IInd Pref 140/4 40/8 40/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 312/8
A.C.C. Old 165/8 66/8 66/4 68 67/8 68 67/8
A.C.C. New 108 9
Belapur 290 89 90 89
B.B. Old 415 13/12 16/4 15
B.B. New 143/12
B.B. Petrol 2/1/6 2/2
Dharamsey 43
I. Bleaching 163 81
I.I. Trust 100/8
P. Const. 192/8 92 93 92
Shivrajpur 36/8 36
Tata Chem. 16/4 16/3
Tata Oil 60 61/4 60/12 61 59 60/8
Walchandnagar 237/8
Wimco 297/8 95 97/8

SPECIAL.

India Bank Coupon 38 39
Ahmedabad Elec. New 12/12 12/8 13.
Industrial and Prudential 29/8
Muhammodi Steam 95
Haydari Const. 17/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Tata Ordinary 315; Tata Deferred 1615; Indian Iron 25/8; Steel Corpn. or Bengal 20/15; Bombay Dyeing 1087/8; Central India 293/12, Gokak 315; Kohinoor 321/4; Simplex 212/8; Swadeshi 611 4; Tata Power 1630; Associated Cement 167/8; Belapur 288/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 415; Scindia 26/8; Central Bank 88/12; New India 66.8; Tata 2nd Pref. 140.

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, July 23.

150 D. Ready	4	6	0
150 D. July	4	6	9
150 D. August	4	3	6
120 D. Ready	5	4	0
20/22 Yellow Silk.			
Ready	22	6	0
July	22	6	0
August	22	6	0

PEPPER PRICES.

BOMBAY, July 23.

CANDY 21 QUARTERS.
Shraven dely. 1208 to 1213
Bhadarva Cwt. 236 to 231

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 23.

45X11.
Ready Pics 113
July-Sept. 110-3/4
Oct.-Dec. 110
Bags 40X28.
Ready 115 0 0
July-Sept. 111 0 0

METAL QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Tin Shravan dely. 61 0 0
Copper ingots Shravan... 89 0 0

SUGAR PRICES.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Big Grains	114	8	0
Medium	113	0	0
Small	110	0	0
Extra Big	117	0	0
August	38	12	0
October	37	13	0
January	33	0	0

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, July 22.

Gold bars fine per ounce £8/12/3
Silver spot and forward both 45 pence

LONDON FREE MARKET RATES

LONDON July 22.

T. T. London on: Singapore 2/4 to 2/4-1/8

Position Of Scheduled Banks

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 16th July:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	27,46,47,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	670,93,79,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	61,55,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	308,85,41,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,04,85,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,28,49,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	65,76,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	98,34,98,000
Advances in India	420,99,95,000
Bills discounted in India	15,55,12,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Despite Rain Reports Prices Advance On Firmness Of Spot Market

BOMBAY, July 23.

The local cotton market after yesterday's sharp rise on extensive speculative buying and short covering was fairly steady this morning.

There were reports of light rain in Gujarat but the market remains impressed by very good spot demand. It is true that the statistical position of cotton is strong and after a drop of about Rs. 180 from the highest level, the market is entitled to a major correction of oversold state. Under this process, the present improvement has commenced.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 646 for September delivery and reacted at Rs. 642 under small long liquidation. At this level there was renewed support and September steadied at Rs. 645.

Thereafter there was further active buying and September contract advanced at Rs. 654/- when scattered realising sales checked further improvements and the market reacted at Rs. 651/- while July was quoted at Rs. 681. Prices again firmed up on active buying and September advanced to Rs. 659, but reacted at Rs. 651/8 on realising. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	678	8	0
I.C.C. September	651	8	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, July 22.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close
July	675/8	659	675/8
September	646	631	645/8

COTTON TENDERS

On Thursday 5700 bales were tendered making a total of 29050 bales.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September contract is 736 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 22.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	76-5/16
Conversion loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	104-3/4
War loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	102-5/8
Funding loan 4 p c 1960/90	113
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	111-1/2
National Bank of India	34

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5.182.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, July 22.

T. T. London on:	SELLING	BUYING
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0215	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14.07 to 14.50	

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, July 22.

July	2.26-3/4
September	2.29-3/8
December	2.31-3/8
May	2.28-1/8

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPA): The pepper market in New York closed unchanged to 200 points higher.

No sales were reported, however.

The spot market also reflected the firmer trend of the futures market for black pepper.

Closing prices included: July 59; September 58; October, 57; December 54; January 51; March-May 49, all bid.

In the ready market, however, black pepper was quoted at 62 cents ncm and white pepper at 73 cents ncm.

Other seed prices were:

Castorseeds 135 dollars per long ton fob Brazilian ports.

Cottonseeds 110 dollars nom per ton, basis Memphis, depending on quality.

Flaxseed (Linseed) 6.10 dollars per bushel, Minneapolis.

Linseed Oil 27.8 cents per pound in tank cars, New Work.

Peanuts 18.50-.75 cents per pound, fob point of shipment.

Groundnut Oil 25 cents nom per pound.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 22.

U. S. price of foreign silver 74-5/8 cents

GOLD AND SILVER

Active Support And Scarcity Of Offering Push Up Silver To Record Level

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with moderate business passing. It appears that most of the open interest in the current settlement of silver is either closed or transferred to the next month. Thus it appears that sellers had to pay heavy losses and next settlement was quoted at a discount of Rs. 2/10.

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 177/2 and declined at Rs. 176/13 under scattered selling and thereafter steadied at Rs. 176/14. Ready silver was quoted at a premium of annas two at Rs. 177.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 111/15 and quietened at Rs. 111/11 under small liquidation but steadied at Rs. 111/14. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/4.

Sovereigns found buyers at Rs. 74/8.

Later there was further buying and Silver reached a new high level at Rs. 178. At this level there was some realising and final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	177	14	0
Forward Silver	177	14	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Forward Gold	112	6	0
Sovereigns	74	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Castorseeds Rule Very Steady On Bull Support

Bombay, July 23.

The Produce market was quietly steady to-day with scattered realising in Castorseeds which remain manipulated by professional operators. Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 151-10 and declined at Rs. 151 under scattered selling. Groundnuts and Linseed sections were quiet with very little enquiry.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	Rs. 33	12	0
Coromandel ready	33	4	0
Bold ready	32	12	0
June-July	33	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	28	12	0
September	151	4	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	27	9	0
July	27	12	0
September	27	15	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready	19	12	0
Groundnut July	19	2	0
Groundnut August	19	0	0
Groundnut September	19	0	0
Linseed Oil	16	9	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseeds Commercial Quality	16	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, July 23.

Cotton	7359
Linseed	9303
Tilseed	1785
Groundnuts	10057
Gram	9849
Castorseeds	2190
Mahoora	3870
Cotton Seeds	17019

NAVY DEMAND RUMOURS FEATURE WORTH STREET ACTIVITY

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPA) Activity on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was today featured by rumours of possible Navy demand for drills and twills.

The print cloth trade was slow and steady. Some sales were completed and some sales made but nothing unusual developed.

Tobacco cloth sales improved at 1.10 dollars per pound level for the third quarter business, Osnaburgs again were quiet.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET EXTREMELY IDLE

LONDON, July 22 (UPA): The pepper market remained extremely idle in London today.

Black pepper was quoted at 3|1-1|4 and white at 4|1.

Better Outlook For American Cotton

Wall Street Steady On Rumours Of Price Increases In Copper, Lead And Spelter

NEW YORK, July 22.

Cotton: After a quiet but steady opening, prices declined owing to lack of support reflecting continued uncertainty over the international political situation favourable crop prospects and sluggish export demands. The market later steadied on scattered buying by inflationary minded traders. Prices firmed up on more active trade buying and covering reflecting lessened tension over the foreign situation and talk of the possibilities of stepping up the export programme. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's statement that the outlook for American cotton in the immediate future is better than for at least two decades provided additional encouragement. Contracts remained scarce and the market closed very steady. Sales are estimated at 100,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 22.

October	32.30+21
October Highest	32.31+22
October Lowest	32.08—01
December	32.24+19
March	32.15+19
May	32.04+20
July	31.54+17
Middling Spot	34.40+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, July 22.

October	32.26+21
December	32.21—19
March	32.18+19
May	32.01+20
Middling Spot	33.15—

WALL STREET MARKET

Stocks: After early indecision, short-covering and reinvestment demand brought a limited recovery upto one dollar or so over a fairly broad front. Rails, steels, oils, motors and chemicals led the movement with buyers also favouring containers, papers, textiles and minings. In the latter, international Nickel was up 1/4 to 32 on the price increase. The averages were industrials 185.35 and rails 61.05. Follow through demand lacked in some sections in late dealings causing reduction or cancellation in earlier gains. The market was about fractions to one dollar higher. Department stores were among the resistants with buyers pointing out that the large amount of retail business augurs well for such issues providing capital gains and improved income. Non-ferrous metals were also in steady demand with recurring rumours of chances of price increases in copper lead and spelter. Late trading showed no material change in the market pattern and the session closed steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 22.

American Telephone and Telegraph	156-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	37
Chase National Bank	33-3/4
Sinclair Oil	27-1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	39
General Electric Co.	40
General Motors	62-1/2
Ingersoll Rand Newstock	70-1/8
International Nickel	32-1/4
National City Bank of New York	37-1/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	17
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-1/2
Texas Corporation	61
Union Carbide Newstock	41-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	48-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	79
Western Union Telegraph	22-3/8

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago grains ruled firm under the leadership of coarse grains on commercial buying and shortcovering on private advices of rather general rains in Illinois overnight which will further hamper harvesting operations. Flour mills purchased wheat against large sales to the Government yesterday as well as in anticipation of further flour sales to Italy.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

S.S. ST. RYMAN

From Karachi—31002 bags salt, 802 bags gawas.

S.S. CLANMACINAN

From Glasgow—1520 cases whiskey 50 drums aniline dyes, 500 cases all esopps lagor beer, 29 cases crawn corks, 460 rolls calughtor paper, 650 bdls square steel bars, 350 bags cut steel nails, 650 pcs. sanitary E. ware, 60 cases steel hinges, 25 cases bicycles.

From Liverpool—299 cases galtwatters, 30 cases bolts and nuts, 34 gdls. brass rods, 60 cases ultramarine blue, 36 cases electric accessories, 800 dums Halls distemper, 35 bdls. steel plates, 667 bdls. copper sheets, 100 bdls. yellow metal sheets, 1600 bdls. bailing hoops, 390 bdls. iron bars, 60 bags block nuts, 260 pcs. pumps, 60 cases pump parts, 310 cases cigarettes, 370 drums lubricating oil, 288 cases window gla . 386 drums hindigo grains, 238 drums dry aniline dyes, 340 pks. aniline salt, 2500 bags bicromate of sodt, 2807 bags soda ash, 45 cases cotton piece goods, 80 cases power looms, 56 cases printing ink, 30 drums dry colour.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERD POR EXPORT

S.S. BHARATMATA

To Karachi—971 bales cotton piece goods—Bubra More and Co. 125 pkg. bidjes—H.R.H. Valimahomed, 26 pkg. —M. H. Karim, 1000 cases perfumed hair oil—The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. 100 cases glassware—M. Omar and Co. 42 bdls. aluminiumware—Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd. 11 bales, cotton piece goods—L. Awatram 67 bags gum karaya—K.M.A. Kayeim.

S.S. KHANDALA

To Daresalam:—
26 cases omanseeds—M. D. W. Shankar.

To Mombasa:—
9 bales Cotton piecegoods—A. Mavji and Co.
13 bales Cotton piecegoods—T. M. Manji and Co.
16 bales Cotton piecegoods— S Kalidas and Co.
26 bales Cotton piecegoods K. Tribhuwandas.
26 bales Cotton piecegoods—P. Gulabchand and Co.
8 cases Cotton knitted hosiery—Premchand Trading Co.

S.S. RIGNKERK

To Sydney:—
5 bdls Raw cotton—D. Gobindram.

To Melbourne:—
5 bdls Raw Cotton—D. Gobindram.

S.S. INDIAN TRADER

To London:—
133 bags Gum Karaya—S. M. Rajgor and Co.
67 bags Gum Karaya—Essential Oils and Cosmetic Chemicals and Co.
16 bags Fish maw—The Angle Trading Corporation Ltd.

S.S. MAUX MARINE

58 bales salted goat skin—Shamji-mal.

S.S. NETRAVATI

To Karachi:—
40 cases Peppermint—A. L. Omar.
200 cases Cigarettes—National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.
19 bdls. Tanned Cowhides—M. Sayed.
100 bdls. Bidi leaves—E. Steves.
16 bales Handloom Cotton piecegoods—G. Narayandas.

S.S. HAWRA

To London—
50 cases Gum Asafoetida—E. Jamshed Son and Co.

S.S. MOUNT DAVIS

To New York:—
134 bags Gum Karaya K. M. Nathoo.
401 bags Gum Karaya—K. M. Nathoo.

To Los Angeles:—
200 bales Jute rags—G. M. Vyas and Co.

S.S. VIRGINIA MAY

To Karachi:—
40 cases Art Silk piecegoods—H. A. H. Jamal.
40 cases Art Silk piecegoods—H. A. H. Sattar.

S.S. VARSOVA

To Karachi:—
200 bales Cotton piecegoods—M. Sidique and Co.

S.S. BAMORA

To Bushire:—
60 bdls. Tamarind—M. J. and M. M. Lari and Co.

S.S. CILICIA

To Liverpool:—
630 bales Cotton Waste—Textile Products (Ind.) Ltd.

London Bullion Market

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following letter dated London July 1st:—

GOLD.

The amount of gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England was unaltered at £247,844.

The Bank of England's buying price for gold remained unchanged at 172s. 3d. per fine ounce, at which figure the above amount was calculated.

In the course of a reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that happenings in one month are apt to give a distorted picture and this was particularly likely to be the case during the next few months while E. R. P. is coming into operation. He therefore proposed to discontinue the monthly figures of gross gold sales and in future to publish quarterly statements at a convenient date after the end of the quarter. According to the last statement, issued by the Treasury, gross sales of gold by the United Kingdom during March were £6,000,000, as against £36,500,000, in January and £37,000,000, in February. Total gross sales since the convertibility of sterling was suspended last August up to the end of March 1948 amounted to £187,500,000.

The gold output of the Transvaal for the months of March, April and May 1948, is shown below, together with figures for the corresponding months of 1947 for the purpose of comparison:—

	1948. In fine ounces.
March	980,349
April	978,617
May	977,878
	1947.
March	815,157
April	908,765
May	1,007,456

SILVER.

In the London market, the second quarter of 1948 was uneventful and the official price remained unchanged throughout the period at 48d. per ounce .999 fine for both cash and two months' delivery.

The demand for essential industries was maintained at a steady level and the silver required continued to be made available from official stocks.

There were some transactions in free exportable silver and a good demand was apparent on occasions, but business was restricted owing to shortness of supplies.

During the period under review, the New York quotation remained unaltered at 74 5 8 cents per ounce .999 fine.

Virgin Market For Indian Products

NEW DELHI, July 22. (U.P.I.): Mr. J. R. D. Modi, Indian Trade Commissioner in South America, speaking on 'Trade between India and South America', last night said that there was ignorance about our country in South American countries but that there was keen desire on the part of those countries, to know about us. He emphasised the need for establishing information services, on intensive scale, in those countries.

Mr. Modi then remarked: "Goods and merchandise are our material ambassadors. The nature, quality and mode of representation reflect on our culture, morality and mentality'

Continuing he said: "The economy of South American countries is predominantly agricultural. The bulk of our exports is jute and jute manufactures which are being used for wrapping and packing grains. Any shortage of these goods will put those countries into difficulty. It is in our interest to foster, and steps should be taken to estimate trade in this produce.

"Apart from jute, practically the only Indian commodity which has had a trade of sizeable dimension with South America is tea. Inspite of the fact that the area is coffee-producing, there is good demand for tea."

Mr. Modi said that South America was a "virgin market" for Indian produce. So far, except tea and jute, very few Indian commodities were known in those countries. Therefore, he suggested that trade emporium should be established in those countries, in the emmanse, which would help in popularising Indian products in these countries.

Calcutta Share Bazar Steady On Renewed Buying

CALCUTTA, July 23: Decidedly better feeling was noticed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange today in sympathy with renewed buying operation and a good business took place. Following are today's final transactions up to 1-45 p m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent. Loan 1986 99/4, three per cent. Defence 1949 52 101/9 s lot three per cent. 1951/54 102 33. Victory 1957 102/6 three per cent. Loan 1970/75 100/2, three per cent. 1966 68 100/6 s lot.

BANKS: Bharat Bank 5/2 Hind Bank 34/8 Reserve Bank 110 -.

COTTONS: Bengal-Nagpur 27/- Cawnp

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

GODSE THREATENED BHOPATKAR AT SUGGESTION TO ABOLISH MAHASABHA

Approver Throws Light On Incident At Barsi Session

BADGE'S ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING IN ARMS 'FOR BENEFITS OF HINDUS'

RED FORT (New Delhi), July ... (API.): The incident in December 1946 when Nathuram Godse alleged assassin of Mahatma Gandhi, was said to have whipped out a knife after Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar had opined that the Hindu Mahasabha should be abolished was mentioned by approver Badge when his cross-examination was continued at the Red Fort here today.

Badge said that the incident occurred during the Barsi Session of the Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Mahasabha when Mr. Bhopatkar, President of the Sabha, had read out a resolution on Hindu Mahasabha policy. Apte then supported Nathuram Godse Badge said, and added "if we had not been there, Mr. Bhopatkar would have been stabbed. We saved him."

These answers were elicited by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, who is the chief defence counsel and counsel for accused Savarkar.

Badge said that he had been trafficking in arms illegally "for the benefit of ths Hindus". He mentioned a number of persons to whom he had supplied arms but said Congressites—"advocates of non-violence"—never bought arms from him.

Counsel for Nathuram Godse, principal accused in the Mahatma Gandhi trial, today filed an application requesting the Special Judge to take action against certain newspapers for alleged contempt of court.

The application read, "I beg to submit that certain newspapers, while publishing the report of the proceedings of this case, have given big headlines which, I submit is in the nature of criticism and opinion expressed.

"I submit that this amounts to contempt of court and I request your honour to take such action against the said papers as may be deemed proper."

Mr. C. K. Daphtari, Chief Prosecuting Counsel, said he was not interested in the application but thought it was his duty to point out that he doubted whether the Court had power to institute contempt of court proceedings directly, the paper was published in Bombay. In any case, for purposes of contempt of court, the special court comes under jurisdiction of the East Punjab High Court.

Mr. Atma Charan, Special Judge, asked Mr. Oak whether he intended to press the application seriously or whether it would be enough if he (the Judge) drew attention of the paper and told them to avoid all comments. When the trial began some Delhi papers had put in comments in their columns but had stopped doing so after their attention had been drawn to it.

Mr. Oak agreed that this would be enough.

BHOPATKAR CROSS-EXAMINES BADGE

RED FORT, DELHI, July 23, (API): When the Special Court trying Nathuram Godse and others resumed hearing today, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Counsel for Savarkar, continued his cross-examination of approver Badge.

Badge replying to Mr. Bhopatkar said, the policy of the Hindu Mahasabha was that there should be no vivisection of India and even not its policy was that India should be reunited. Badge knew that Mr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee was a Minister in the Indian Dominion Cabinet.

Mr. Bhopatkar: Do you know that he accepted the post after getting the permission of Savarkar?

Mr. Daphtari, Chief Counsel: How can he say that? It is hearsay evidence.

The judge asked Badge: Do you know?

Badge said that Dr. Mukherjee must have taken the permission of Tatyarao Savarkar to join the cabinet.

Mr. Bhopatkar: Do you know that he had also taken the permission of L. B. Bhopatkar.

Badge: He must have taken the permission of Bhopatkar also.

WHIPS OUT KNIFE

Badge added that Bhopatkar was also the President of the Hindu Mahasabha. The policy of the Hindu Mahasabha had been to strengthen the Nehru Cabinet.

Mr. Bhopatkar: Do you know that the acceptance of a post in cabinet by Dr. Mookerjee was resented by Nathuram Godse and Apte.

Badge: Mr. Bhopatkar read out a resolution that had been passed by the Hindu Mahasabha to the effect that they should work shoulder to shoulder with the Congress and support the Nehru Government. At the Barsi session of the Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Sabha Nathuram Godse and Apte vehemently opposed the resolution. There was a discussion and Bhopatkar said that in his opinion "the Hindu Mahasabha should be abolished". At this stage "Nathuram Godse whipped out a knife and Apte supported Godse. If we had not been there Bhopatkar would have been stabbed.

This session was held in December 1946.

SON BORN

Badge remembered those days because his child was born on December 11, 1946. The child was now 18 months old.

It was true that Nathuram Godse and Apte were persons of independent thought in the majority of cases but some times they consulted someone. For some time they criticised the policy of the Hindu Mahasabha in the columns of the "Agrani" and "Hindu Rastra."

Badge had conversation with Godse and Apte regarding the convention of Hindus of all classes and parties held at Delhi on August 9 and 10, 1947, but Badge himself did not attend the Convention.

Prior to 1937 at Chalisgaon, Badge was a member of the Congress and dealt in grocery. After he went to Poona he tried to obtain employment at several places.

In 1938 the majority of the councillors in the Poona Municipality were Congressmen. Badge knew Mr. P. K. Atre very well. Mr. Atre was the leader of the Congress Party in the Municipality and the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

BADGE'S FAST

Badge offered Satyagraha and fasted at Mr. Atre's House with a view to obtaining employment. Mr Atre sent for Badge and asked him to break his fast. Five or six days later Mr. Atre gave him a job in the Town Planning Department for two months on a salary of 18 or Rs. 20.

Later Badge added Mr. G. V. Keshkar had given him the work of collecting funds for the Hindu Anathashram and the Hindu Sangathan Nidhi.

He had started his "Shastra Bhandar" either on Hindu New Year's Day or on Dussehra Day in 1942.

He had had to sell some of his household things. Hhis capital when he started the Bhandar was between rupees 75 Rs. 100. Shankar one of the accused became his employee in September or October 1946.

There was also a "Bhandar" run by one Mr. M. Kulkarni at Poona which used to sell arms besides books. He had sometimes bought arms from Kulkarni and Kulkarni had sometimes bought arms from him.

ACQUINTANCE WITH DIXIT MAHARAJ

Badge had met Dixit Maharaj in 1940 or 1941. He was a religious head and a Sanatanist but witness did not know whether he was a Congressite or not.

Mr. Bhopatkar: Do you know that in 1942 he helped the underground movement of the Congress?

Badge used to go and see Dixit Maharaj because the latter used to buy arms from him he had not questioned Dixit Maharaj as to why he was purchasing arms but he thought it was for Hindus.

Question: Why do you say, if you do not know, that he was passing on the arms to Hindus?

Answer: He used to buy arms from me whenever there was communal rioting and I inferred he was buying them for Hindus. I only sell arms to Hindus

Badge used to sell daggers six to nine inches long, knuckle-dusters, "tiger claws" etc.; All of them permissible under the Arms Act.

TIGER CLAWS

The Judge at this stage asked Mr. Bhopatkar what were tiger claws and whether they are commonly used

Mr. Bhopatkar explained that these claws were kept by persons to protect themselves from attack. It was not a sporting equipment but was used to injure people. In fact he added, it was with a tiger claw that Shivaji had killed Afzal Khan.

Badge stated that he had also supplied arms and ammunition to Dixit Maharaj since he began dealing in them in July 1947, he had supplied grenades at Rs. 150 - each one gun cotton slab at Rs. 200 - 1000 detonators at Rs. 150 - per hundred and a few packets of explosives and a pistol for about Rs. 500 -. These articles were bought my Dixit Maharaj in June or July 1947.

Dada Maharaj was Dixit Maharaja's brother. He was the head of a sect of Vaishnavas. Witness had sold him 40 packets of explosives on or about the day he met him in Poona at the time of the opening of the Hindu Rashtra Office. The price of these packets Rs. 1,280 - had been paid to him by Dixit Maharaj. Witness knew that Dada Maharaj was a Sanatanist but did not know whether he was a Congressite. Congressites—advocates of non-violence —never bought arms from him.

SALE OF ARMS TO AMDAR KHARAT

Badge knew Amdar Kharat since the end of 1946 or the beginning of 1947. They had been on visiting terms. Amdar Kharat was a Congress Socialist, Badge gave two bundles, one containing 400 cartridges, two hand-grenades and two plain pistols, and the other containing ten gun cotton slabs with primers and fuse wires and 34 packets of 808 explosives, to Amdar Kharat at 7 or 7-30 p.m. on January 16, 1948.

Badge said that he had taken no licence for dealing in hand grenades and gun cotton slabs. He had been trafficking in arms and ammunition surreptitiously and against the law for the benefit of the Hindus

Badge did not meet Kharat between January 22 and January 31, 1948 this was because he knew that Madanlal had been arrested and he was afraid that if he went to meet Kharat, then Kharat would have handed over the articles to him and he would have been caught with those articles. Badge's only anxiety was that the stuff should not be found at his place. Badge did not tell Kharat that he wished to dispose of the articles. Had he done so, Kharat would have asked him the reason why it should be done.

SAVARKAR'S COMPLIMENT.

Badge said that he had been complimented by Tatyarao Savarkar for supplying weapons to Hindus. This was after a private meeting held at Savarkar Sadan in 1944-45. The meeting was held in a hall of the Sadan where newspapers were kept.

A meeting was also held in Savarkar Sadan in connection with the work done by Mr. Parnekar and Pandit Bakhley. Mr. Parnekar and Pandit Bakhley used to look after the interests of Hindus during the Hindu-Muslim riots at Bombay.

Badge said he had been prosecuted once or twice under the Arms Act. He explained this by saying that there were some "newly recruited" police officers who did not know that some of the things that he was selling were admissible under the law (laughter)

He was maintaining a full account of the weapons which he could sell legally. His account books were destroyed by fire on January 31, 1948, during the attack on his house after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Two or three letters however escaped destruction and one of them was produced in court yesterday. Witness did not know how the police got that letter

While Badge was in cupstody he had asked some of his people who visited him to destroy these letters. One letter was from Dixit Maharaj.

SHANKER'S SERVICE

Badge said that he used to pay his servant Shanker Rs. 20 plus food and later on the remuneration was raised to Rs. 30 plus food. Shanker used to carry his articles from place to place

Shanker was in witness's confidence. Witness was arrested on November 24 1946, under the Arms Act and was released on bail the same night. Shanker took Rs. 200 from Badge's sister on November 25, 1946, and ran away He lodged a complaint against Shanker so that the police might not think that he had asked Shanker to run away

Witness knew S. Bhide. He was connected with the English weekly "Free Hindustan" but witness did not know whether he was the Editor of the paper. Bhide was a Hindu Mahasabha worker.

Appa Kasar was also to be found in Savarkar Sadan in Dadar but Badge did not know whether he lived there in 1944. Appa Kasar was Savarkar's bodyguard. He still was Savarkar's bodygnard. Whenever Savarkar used to go out of Bombay App Kasar was his bodyguard. There were two guards also to guard Savarkar's House at Dadar.

Badge also knew Vadgaonkar in 1940-41, when he was collecting funds for the Hindu Sagathan Nidhi. Vadgaonkar was then witnesse's assistant. He had last met Vadgaonkar in 1945.

BADGE'S VISITS TO DELHI

Badge said in comuany with Nathuram Godse he had visited Delhi in 1943 and 1944 This was after the Cawnpore Session of the Hindu Mahasabha. When they came to Delhi it was so cold that they left in 24 hours. On arrival in Delhi they had first gone to Hindu Mahasabha building, but as there was no room they went to the Maharashtra Mandal. Badge stayed at the Mandal, but Nathuram Godse had gone away with Indra Prakash.

On January 19, 1948 he had come to Delhi at night. Witness did not know for certain who was the General Secretary of the All India Hindu Mahasabha for 1948, but he thought it might be either Mr. Asutosh Lahiri or Mr. V. G. Deshpande. He had gone to stay in the Hindu Mahasabha building on January 1. Asked whether he had taken anybody's permission before doing so, Badge said that firstly he did not know that any permission was necessary, and secondly Nathuram Godse and Apte had told him that they were going ahead and would make arrangements for him.

Question: When you went to the Hindu Mahasabha building on January 19, did you enquire whether Apte or Godse had taken the permission?

Answer: No, I did not know that permission was necessary. Apte had told me to come to the Hindu Mahasabha building and I went there.

Badge estimated that articles worth Rs. 500 were hidden by Shanker at his bidding. Or his return to Poona Badge tried to forget all about it. He did not take anything incriminating to Poona.

Replying to further questions, Badge said that Karkare and Apte purchased a sten gun from him for Rs. 1,200. Pravinchandra Sethi had been introduced to him by Apte. He had sold "stuff" worth Rs. 7,000 to Pravinchandra Sethi through Dixit Maharaj, Dixit Patwardhan and Apte.

CZECH MISSION FOR KARACHI

Move For Technical Aid To Pakistan

PRAGUE, July 23, (UPI): An eight-man Czechoslovak technical mission has gone to Karachi to explore the possibilities of exporting Czech capital goods and heavy machinery to Pakistan and of giving Pakistan technical aid.

Other commercial and industrial matters common to Czechoslovakia and Pakistan will also be discussed.

INDIA'S WIRELESS LINKS WITH THE WORLD

BOMBAY, July 23

"The wireless service has revolutionised our entire system of overseas contacts," observed Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy in a broadcast talk from AIR, Bombay, this evening, on the occasion of the completion of twentyone years by India's Overseas Communications Service.

Twentyone years ago Lord Irwin inaugurated the service by sending wireless greetings to the King Emperor in London

In 1932, a merger of cable and wireless interests in India took place and in 1933 the Japanese Beam Service was opened. After a few months, Overseas Radio Telephony Service was also started and during the war direct wireless circuits were opened with Australia, China and the U.S.A.

Outlining the vast scope for expansion of India's overseas contacts through wireless, Sir Rahimtoola hoped that the service will thrive under the Government of India in the Ministry of Communications.

The villages of Pimpri-Loki-Ajampur, Dadh Khurd, Zarekathi, and Chanegaon in the Rahuri taluka of the Ahmednagar district will be transferred to the Sangamner taluka from August 1, 1948.

SELECTION OF CAPITAL FOR SAURASHTRA

The Saurashtra Capital Selection Committee visiting Junagadh to explore its possibilities to be the headquarters of the United State of Saurashtra.

BILL TO AMEND TENANCY ACT

Following is the statement of objects and reasons of the proposed Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Act 1948:-

Prior to the enactment of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939 (Bom. XXIX of 1939), the relations between landlords and tenants in the Province of Bombay were governed by the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and other legislation applicable to local areas These provisions did not ensure equal status for contract or agreement to the contracting parties, i.e., tenants were in much inferior position. Many tenants who held the same lands for generations did not obtain rights of permanency but continued to be tenants-at-will liable to be deprived of their tenancy at the will of their landlords. Even permanent tenants were often subjected to the levies sanctioned by local usages or customs and to forced or ill-remunerated labour. The tenants having no fixity of tenure or protection against rackrenting had no incentive to improve income from land. The effect of this state of affairs was that land was not properly cultivated and agriculture as a profession was not attractive. In order to remedy this state of affairs the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, was passed by the last Ministry as a protective measure for the improvement of the conditions of tenants of agricultural lands in the Province while protecting the legitimate interests of landlords. The Act was applied to a few selected areas as an experimental measure in 1941 and was extended to the rest of the Province from 11th April 1946. The working of the Act in the selected areas from 1941 onwards disclosed certain defects in its administration and in order to remove these defects, the Act was extensively amended in 1946. The amending Act of 1946 was brought into force from 8th Novemoer 1946 throughout the Province.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIPS

The working of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, as amended in 1946 throughout the Province disclosed certain difficulties in the administration due to the variety of tenures, customs and usages prevailing in the different parts of the Province. The change in the political status of the country has also necessitated the shaping of a definite policy of agrarian reforms to achieve improved production and agricultural efficiency at the same time safeguarding the interests of the ryots. In order to implement this ideal it is considered necessary to assume management of estates held by landholders, to impose restrictions on transfer of agricultural lands, to prevent uneconomic cultivation, and to create and encourage peasent proprietorships in respect of holdings of suitable sizes.

The present Bill is directed towards the further achievement of this objective. It is proposed in this Bill to repeal the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, but to reincorporate its useful provisions. The Bill puts together general provisions regarding tenancies, their duration, maximum rent, commutation of crop-share rent into cash, prohibition of receiving rent in terms of service or labour, abolition of all cesses, naks, etc., as well as the special rights and privileges of protected tenants.

STUDENTS STRIKE TO PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED FEES

Kher's Assurance To Deputation: Formulating Plans For Finding Funds To Finance Education

BOMBAY, Friday.

The one-day token strike called by the Bombay Students' Union to protest against the increase in tuition fees, met with but partial success. While the strike appeared to be almost completely successful in the Fort and Kalbadevi areas, it was almost a failure in Bombay North and in Girgaum. The intitutions in North Bombay were totally unaffected by the strike.

A deputation of three students from among a batch of demonstrators met the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher and acquainted him with their grievances. The Premier explained to them the reason for the increase in fees.

On the whole, the strike was peaceful except for some isolated incidents of stone-throwing. Seven students demonstrating in front of the Esplanade High School at Hornby Road were taken into custody by the police, but were subsequently released. A mild cane charge had to be resorted to by the police at this spot as etudents started blocking traffic on the road and refused to disperse

IN FORT

In the Fort area, in which the strike was the best organised, the students stayed away from most of the educational institutions, while some schools, scenting rowdyism, declared the day a holiday

The Esplanade High School and the Marwari Vidyalaya closed sometime after the school assembled as usual. The Fort and Proprietary High School, the Bharda High School and some other schools in the Fort area were working with a very small number of students

The more important schools, which were totally unaffected by the strike were, St. Xavier's High School, the Aryan Education Society High School, the Ram Mohan English School, the New Era High School, Fellowship School, the King George School, The Modern High School and the Chandaram Girls High School. The Girls' High Schools in the Fort area were not affected

TURBULENT SCENES

The Fort and Proprietary High School, the oldest High School in Bombay, witnessed some turbulent scenes, as an army of striking students from other schools converged on it. Before the main gate of the school could be closed, a large number of students, learnt to be outsiders, had invaded the different class rooms.

The schoolboys, joined in the fun and a deafening din broke out. Tables and desks were upturned and stones and other missiles flung indiscriminately, smashed to smithereens a large number of charts and mounted illustrations.

When Mr. Saiwalla, the Principal of the school was interviewed, he showed a collection of pictures, which were smashed up in the orgy. Asked why he did not declare a holiday and avert the trouble, he said, "No responsible person in the position of a principal can sympathise with such strikes on the part of students. The Government, as everybody is aware, is against such irresponsible action on the part of students". The Principal said that some of the damaged charts were rare and hard to replace.

The strength of this school is about 900, out of which hardly 30 to 40 boys were in the classrooms. The rest were either on the staircase shouting and making noise or had quietly gone home. A police officer and some constables, on the footpath of the school, were trying to keep order. But their attempts to persuade the students to go back to the classes, were not successful.

The Bharda New High School, with a statutory strength of 1,500 students, has a police guard The strike here may be regarded as 75 per cent. There were some students in some of the classrooms, but they appeared to be having a jolly good time rather than studying, for in one particular classroom into which the reporter of this paper peeped, there was no teacher and the boys were astride the desks and looked busy in social pour-parlers.

With regard to the main grievance of the students the raising of the class fees, the Esplanade School has not raised it at all, while the Fort and Proprietary has only raised it by eight annas per month

DEPUTATION WAITS ON KHER

The batches of boys and girls who marched to the Secretariat were stopped by the Police at the gates but a deputation of three students was permitted to wait on Mr B. G Kher, Premier of Bombay, and Minister for Education. The deputation consisted of Prabhaker Miraj (Night (Night Schools), Navnit Bhogani (Day School), Harnath Prasad Asthana (Marwari Vidyalaya and Colleges). At the outset the students' spokesmen told the Premier that they came to him as representatives of thirty thousand students who were on strike as protest against the enhancement of school fees

Mr. Kher is said to have told the students that the hunger strike of the students of the Marwari Vidyalaya was "wrong". Had the students come to him, before they took recourse to this extreme step, he would have advised them differently and he would have done everything possible to help them

The Premier then explained to the students why school fees had to be raised. He said that the Government had accepted the Ghate Parulekar Committee's Report and carried out the recommendations made therein. Accordingly, the Government had authorised the increment in teachers' salaries which necessitated commensurate increase in fees.

The deputationists are reported to have told the Premier that as a result of increased fees many students had to abandon their studies and leave schools. This, they said would ultimately result in national education suffering badly The students spokesmen at this stage are said to have made concrete suggestions on how moneys could have been raised to finance the additional cost of paying teachers. They suggested that Government should immediately nationalise all industries and reimpose a provincial super-profits tax thereby mulcting black marketeer multimillionaires to pay for the worthy cause of national education.

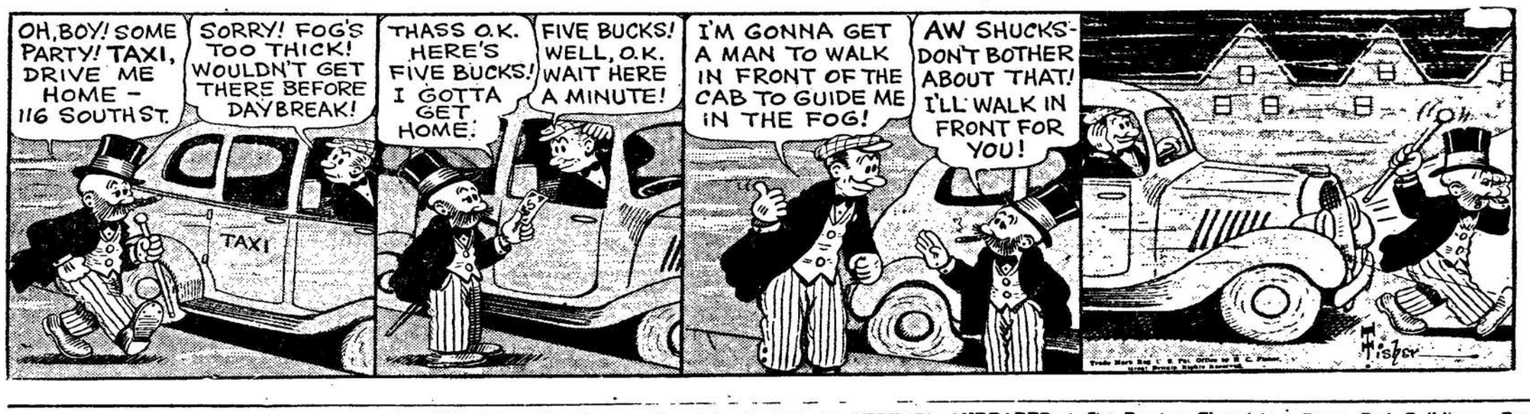
The Premier is said to have answered them by stating that the Government economists were formulating plans for finding funds to finance education. As for the suggestion that the industries should be nationalised the Premier is reported to have told them that the Government had already made a beginning by nationalising the transport industries.

Preference To Backward Classes In Government Services

All other things being equal the candidates belonging to the Backward Classes will henceforth be given preference 'vis-a-vis' others while making recruitment to all services under the Government of Bombay. This rule will be followed in addition to the other orders issued from time to time prescribing the minimum percentages of recruitment from the members of the Intermediate and Backward Class to certain Class III and Class IV services.

MUTT AND JEFF—And N t Only That—A New Pair Of Shoes Will Cost Ten Bucks

By BUD FISHER


OH, BOY! SOME PARTY! TAXI, DRIVE ME HOME - 116 SOUTH ST.
SORRY! FOG'S TOO THICK! WOULDN'T GET THERE BEFORE DAYBREAK!
TAXI
THASS O.K. HERE'S FIVE BUCKS! I GOTTA GET HOME!
FIVE BUCKS! WELL, O.K. WAIT HERE A MINUTE!
I'M GONNA GET A MAN TO WALK IN FRONT OF THE CAB TO GUIDE ME IN THE FOG!
AW SHUCKS- DON'T BOTHER ABOUT THAT! I'LL WALK IN FRONT FOR YOU!
Fisher

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